INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

RUSSIA BREAKS OFF WITH CHINA

COMMUNALISTS IN SIMON CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISILLUSIONED

Labour Party's Clear Warning

PEEP INTO FURTHER "REFORMS"

Joint Responsibility in Central Govt and Transfer of Law & Order in Provinces

LONDON, July 18.

Since the members of the Central Committee of the Simon Commission arrived in England those in power in Labour Party, whether in office or outside office, have conveyed as distinctly as they could, consistent with politeness, that they do not believe in communal claims, to preferment to positions of power and responsibility and that while the Labour Government may not have courage enough to do away entirely with communal representation as now found in the Indian Constitution they will not think of extending the communal principle. As far as can be ascertained this is also the view held by Liberal Party also.

It is only in the extreme Conservative circles that communal policy is favoured as still an effective weapon to retard Indian progress. The net result is that the majority of the members of the Central Committee whose claim to hearing rests on their communal appeal have been sadly disillusioned. And earnest conversations are in progress between the members of the Central Committee to find a common 'via media' which would satisfy all Indian members of the Central Committee.

REFORMS IN PROVINCES.

Members of the Committee began their discussions on Reforms to be introduced in the Provinces last week. They took the report of the Madras Provincial Committee as the basis for discussion. The report of the Madras Provincial Committee was supplied to the Central Committee only on the 8th instant. As soon as discussion started it was found that while there was general agreement that the provinces should receive full responsible Government there were differences in regard to several matters of details as to communal reservations to be made and also as to the position of the Provincial Government 'vis-a-vis' Central Government. The Committee finally decided to defer consideration of communal claims and to reach agreement on other broad questions as transer of law and order to provinces' Upper Houses, joint responsibility, powers of the Governor, the inclusion of Civil Service member in Cabinet, with or without portfolio, and powers of intervention of the Central Government.

LAW AND ORDER TO BE TRANSFERRED IN PROVINCES.

Considerable secrecy is maintained in regard to the decisions of the Central Committee. But as far as can be ascertained the Central Committee have agreed, with only Sir Arthur Froom dissenting, that Law and Order should be transferred in the Provinces, that there should be joint responsibility, that there should be no Civil Service member, with or without portfolio, in Cabinet, that there should be no Upper House, that there should be no official element in Legislatures, etc.

Regarding powers of the Governor the Committee are said to hold with the exception of Sir Arthur Froom that the Governor should regard himself as a constitutional head and that Provincial Ministers can be responsible only to the Legislature and not to the Governor and that Parliament must be assumed to divest itself of all responsibility on the whole subject to reserve powers vested in the Central Government to intervene in extreme cases only.

NO LOWERING OF FRANCHISE.

Regarding franchise the main decision of the Committee is that while there should be removal of anamolies there should be no lowering of franchise as such.

REFORMS IN CENTRAL GOVT.

Regarding reforms to be introduced in the Central Government, the majority of the Committee favour the introduction of responsibility in the Central Government in selected departments. But opposition, it is said, emanates from Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Zulfiqirali Khan and Dr. Suhrawardy who hold that Central Government should be left untouched for present. Sir Arthur Froom is said to be agreeable to the creation of a convention that fixed number of members of the Viceroy's Executive Council should be appointed from amongst the elected members of the Assembly. Conversations are, however, still continuing and progressive members of Committee are not without hopes of introducing the principle of responsibility in the Central Government even though subjects like Commerce Finance and Home may still continue to be reserved subjects.

In the meanwhile the Central Committee have hit upon devise of appointing sub-committee composed of Dr. Gour and Dr. Suhrawardy as representing Hindu and Muslim points of view and asking them to agree to common formula within the next week. Dr. Suhrawardy wants as minimm retention of separate electorates while Dr. Gour's solution is that the Central Committee should state that question is one in which strong feelings prevail and that in opinion of the Committee the atmosphere which prevailed at time of Simon Commission's inquiry did not prevent calm consideration of subject and that in opinion of Committee after reforms proposed to be granted are made known atmosphere would be more favourable to consideration of question of basis of electorates. Dr. Suhrawardy is not said to be agreeable to this proposal.

Meanwhile, the Central Committee are to have the distinction of being received by the Prince of Wales the next week on behalf of and in name of His Majesty King whose health does not permit his receiving Committee personally.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS

NADIR KHAN'S TROOPS ADVANCING.

Nadir Khan's Lashkar, which consisting mainly of Ahmadzai Ghilzais under the command of Adam Khan, was reported to have captured Logar outpost of Krshi from Habibullah's Garrison, is definitely said to be advancing.—A. P.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE

DELHI, July 18.

It is understood that Munilal Dhand and Chaterbhuj who are being tired for alleged writing of intimidating letters are on hunger strike since 13th inst.—Free Press.

MARRIAGE REFORM

Act To Limit Age

BHAVNAGAR STATE'S PROPOSAL

BHAVNAGAR, July 17.

The Bhavnagar State has published a notification inviting till the 1st of September 1929 the opinion of the State subjects on the Marriage Age Limit Act which the State proposes to pass. Marriages of boys under the age of 18 and those of girls under the age of 14 are punishable under this measure.

Marriages, however, will be allowed in a caste known as the "Kanbis" where child marriages are much in vogue but the girl should not be sent to her husband's home till the above age is attained.

Under this Act no man can marry after the age of 45, unless the woman he marries is at least half as old as himself.

Defaulters as fell as abettors will be punished with either a fine of Rs. 500/ or three months imprisonment or both.—A. P.

ALWAR IN BRUSSELS

LONDON, July 18.

Brussels July 17.—The Maharaja of Alwar arrived here to-day and was received by the King of the Belgians.—Reuter.

"HUMANITE" OFFICE SEARCHED

Hunt for Communist Literature in Paris

"ORGANISED PRO.-SOVIET ESPIONAGE SCHEME

LONDON, July 18.

Paris.—The police to-day searched the offices of the Communist newspaper "L'Humanite" and arrested one Pole and one Italian who are alleged to have been in possession of Communist tracts.

The police also visited the Headquarters of the Young Communist organisation and seized a number of documents.

The directors of "Humanite" and "Avant Garde" have been arrested on a charge of inciting military to insubordination.

"Matin" states that the police possessed information that "Humanite" was the centre of highly organised pro-Soviet espionage scheme with ramifications in all the military establishments and that a search of its offices revealed a number of confidential military documents.—Reuter.

SELF-SEEKERS ALL!

Who Co-operate With Simon Show?

MR. BROCKWAY'S FRANK DECLARATION

LONDON, July 18.

At the first British Conference of the Peoples Lobby which represents in America the views of the British Labour Party on Imperialistic problems, Mr. Fenner Brockway said that the only section of Indians which co-operated with and supported the Simon Commission was that composed of those who were thinking of their own special individual interests and not thinking of India as a whole. He found that since the Labour Government had returned, Indians had no hope that their object would be realised.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND CONGRESS PARTY

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S LETTER TO MR. NARIMAN

The Secretary, Bombay Council Congress Party writes:—

There is some misunderstanding on the part of some inembers of the Council that they can attend the Council sessions till the question of "Council entry" is decided by the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad on the 26th instant. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru informs us in our inquiry that members cannot attend the Council sessions till the question of Council entry is decided by the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad on the 26th instant.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S LETTER.

The following is the copy of the letter we have received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

My dear Nariman,—You must have seen the resolution of the Working Committee about the Councils. They have referred the whole matter to the A.I.C.C. which meets in Allahabad on July 26th. They have recommended, however, that Congress members should resign from the Councils. Most of the Provincial Councils are not meeting till August so that the A.I.C.C. will have met and given its decision before this. In the case of Bombay a slight difficulty arises as I understand your Council is meeting about July 22. Even so I do not suppose it is possible for them to rush through a highly contentious measure like an anti-Picketing bill in the first few days. So that in effect you will know the A.I.C.C. decision in time.

In case, however, you have to act before the A.I.C.C. has decided then your party will have to take the responsibility on itself for such action. It is not correct to say as the Maharashtra P. C. C. Executive has just said that owing to the new recommendation of the Working Committee, its old resolution regarding abstention from Councils is no longer in force. Obviously it is in force. But as the matter will soon be decided by the A.I.C.C., I propose to take no action in the matter.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. NEHRU.

MOSCOW'S REJOINDER TO PEKING

All Soviet Representatives Recalled from China

NO HOPE OF AMICABLE SETTLEMENT

Mukden Arsenals Set in Full Motion

LONDON, July 18.

New York.—A message from Moscow says that Russia has severed diplomatic relations with China.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 18.

Moscow—The Soviet reply to the Chinese Note says that all means of reaching an amicable settlement have been exhausted and the Soviet Government have been compelled to recall from China all official representatives and all Chinese Eastern Railway officials, suspend all railwy communications between the Soviet and China and order the immediate departure of Chinese representatives in Russia. The Soviet, however, reserves the rights arising from the Peking-Mukden Agreement of 1924 the reply declares that the Chinese reply is unsatisfactory and hypocritical.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 17.

In the House of Commons Sir Frederick Hall drew attention to the plan of campaign outlined by M. Manuilsky a prominent Soviet official in the State newspaper "Pravda" for provoking Communist disturbances in India and asked whether in negotiating with regard to the diplomatic recognition of the Soviet assurances would be asked in regard to the cessation of such articles.

Mr. Henderson in reply referred to the statement by Premier Macdonald on it in the Commons on July 2nd.

Sir F. Hall asked what guarantees the Government intended to press for.

Mr. Henderson replied that it would be very inadvisable to prejudge negotiations.—Reuter.

MUKDEN ARSENAL SET IN FULL MOTION

LONDON, July 18.

Tokio.—A message from Harbin says that Chinese troop-trains have departed in the direction of Pogranichnaya and Manchouli. The sale of tickets at Tokio for the Trans-Siberian Railway has been stopped owing to the suspension of Sino-Russian connections. The Mukden arsenal is feverishly turning out munitions.—Reuter.

THE CHINESE NOTE

MORE OUTSPOKEN THAN REPORTED

LONDON, July 18.

Moscow.—According to the version published here, the Chinese Note presents the views of a rather more outspoken form than those cabled on the 16th July. The Note adds that if all the Chinese citizens and societies are guaranteed proper protection, the same treatment in due time will be accorded to all closed Soviet institutions. The hope is expressed that "Soviet Government will correct their past wrong-doings of their own accord and will respect the sovereignty of China and its laws and not make proposals denying the existing facts."—Reuter.

MR. CHURCHILL CROSSES SWORDS WITH PREMIER

A Wordy Warfare over Abandonment of Naval Programme

MR. CLYNES EXPLAINS WHY M. TROTSKY IS BANNED

LONDON, July 18.

There was a sharp duel between Mr. Churchill and Premier MacDonald which arose out of a question on naval programme by Mr. Churchill requesting that Parliament should have an opportunity to express its opinion before important decision reversing the naval programme was taken.

Premier MacDonald said: "Certainly not. The Government will take just ordinary powers of a Government in the matter." (Labourite cheers.)

Mr. Churchill: "Is a grave decision on the matter being withheld until Parliament separates?"

The Premier warmly retorted: "That is a most unworthy suggestion", and added that he was doing his utmost to get negotiations to a point to enable a statement to be made before the House rose. "If it is impossible I cannot do it."—

If Trotsky came here persons with mischievous intentions would unquestionably seek to exploit his presence, and if in consequence he became source of grave embarrassment, the Government would not have any certainty of being able to secure his departure, said Mr. Clynes replying to a number of questions in the House of Commons to-day. He added that no alien had right to claim asylum in Britain if it was contrary to the interests of the country to receive him.—Reuter.

A BIKANER SENSATION

Alleged Embezzlement in Special Branch of Police

CASHIER AND AUDITORS SUSPENDED

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIKANER, July 17.

Sensational discoveries of an alleged long-standing embezzlement in the Special Branch of Police in Bikaner have been made by the Accounts Office Auditors which is estimated to amount to Rs. 15,000, although the approximate value has not yet been announced.

A NOTEWORTHY FACT.

There has been, it is alleged, a number of embezzlements in the various Departments for some time past, but special interest is centred round this particular case; since it is alleged that all the vouchers and account books bear the signature of the heads of the Department who are themselves placed in charge of the investigations.

The accused, one Champalal, Cashier, has been suspended with half a dozen auditors and other cashiers. The ornaments of wife of the accused as well as those of his brother's wife and the property of his father have all been attached. The accused is kept in the judicial lock-up, and while the police is trying to have him back in their possession, the defence demands an enquiry by an independent authority having nothing to do with the police.

DEFENCE COUNSEL INVOLVED IN CASE?

It is alleged that B. Muktaprasad, the defence counsel, is also being contemplated to be involved, and rumours are strong that the executive has ordered the transfer of the accused to the police lock-up. But Sir Manu Bhai, in an interview, told me that there was not the least possibility of the intervention by the executive in the judicial affairs, the latter being absolutely independent of the former. Sensational developments are expected.

Abnormal Heat-Wave in Iraq

SLEEP ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE

LONDON, July 17.

Baghdad:—Iraq like Britain is experiencing an abnormal heatwave. Usually cool nights can be relied upon to compensate the heat of the day but lately the midnight temperature in Baghdad has been over 90 degrees. Sleep is almost impossible.—Reuter.

BRITISH TEXTILE DISPUTES

EMPLOYERS AND OPERATIVES RESUME JOINT DISCUSSIONS

LONDON, July 18.

The Ministry of Labour announces that representatives of Cotton Employers and Operatives, Associations have accepted Sir Horace Wilson's suggestion to resume joint discussions which will accordingly be held at Manchester on 19th July.—Reuter.

Bacha's Forces Flee For Life!

HOT PURSUIT BY GHILZAI'S LASHKAR

PESHAWAR, July 17.

Reports have been received that on the 14th July a lashkar of Ahmedzai Ghilzais and Tatakhels captured Khushi on Loghar frontier adjoining Ahmedzais' territory where Shah Mahomed was defeated by Habibullah's forces a few months back. On hearing this news, Habibullah's forces fled towards Karezi Darvesh and were hotly pursued by Ahmedzais. The lashkar was under the command of Adam Khan Ghilzai, who is believed to be pro Nadir.

It is stated that Shah Mahomed has left Qusikbel with a lashkar of two thousand men for Shikari on the Loghar frontier.

Unconfirmed reports have been current in Peshawar that the Hazrat Sahib of Shorbazaar has been executed with three others, but the news is not credited in reliable quarters.—A. P.

STOCKS & SHARES

—:o:—

Good Demand for Tata Iron Shares

—:o:—

BULLS AGGRESSIVE BUYERS

Bombay, July 18.

The market displayed considerable strength this morning on news of break down of Russo-Chinese negotiations. Bulls were aggressive buyers and forced weak shorts to cover their floating unprotected sales. The market exhibited good deal of strength and prices recorded sharp advances. Mill shares were in good demand on Simla news. Tata Iron & Steel shares were in great demand. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 741|- and after declining to Rs. 736|- advanced to Rs. 745|-. At this level a relapse of Rs. 3|- to Rs. 742|- was followed by improvement which carried prices to Rs. 751|-. Again a relapse of Rs. 3|- was recorded but prices quickly rose to Rs. 760|- the highest for the day. At this level profit taking depressed prices to Rs. 751|- and the session ended at Rs. 753|-. Century touched the highest 336| and closed at Rs. 331|-. Fazals advanced to Rs. 558|- and closed at Rs. 555|-. Pearls also fluctuated

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 18.

Bombay Dyeing 42, 36, 45, 41, 45, 42, 60, 52, 53.
Century 28, 25, 31, 28, 37, 31.
Colaba 123, 26.
Crescent 102.
Fazul 546, 41, 51, 46, 51, 49, 56, 52, 58, 52, 55.
Indore 368, 77, 76.
Madhowji 35.
Nagpur 472, 80.
New Great 165, 72.
Pearl 40, 45, 43, 53, 50, 58, 54, 61, 55.
Simplex 48, 51, 50, 52.
Swadeshi 402, 12.
Burma 732, 37, 36, 43, 41.
Hydro 76, 73, 80, 77, 81, 80.
Tram 135.
Deff. 93, 97, 92, 200, 197, 205, 3, 13, 7, 10.
Ord. 56, 58, 55, 8, 57, 56-10, 59, 58,-12, 59.
3-1/2 per cent 67-10-0, 67-6-0.
1945-55 101-11-0.
Bundi 18-14.
Indian 68, 65, 70, 69, 72.
Alcock 313, 16, 13.

within a range of Rs. 21|- the highest rate was Rs. 361|- and closed at Rs. 355|-. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 193|- and with small reactions touched the peak of Rs. 213|- the close ended at Rs. 210|-. Ordinary shares also were pushed upto Rs. 59|- which was maintained till the close. Tata Hydro shares also fared well and closed at Rs. 1,080|-. Bombay Burmah shares were steady. Cement shares also advanced.

E. D. Sassoon shares were done at Rs. 8|-. Kasturchand shares opened at Rs. 12|8 and closed at Rs. 13|-. Morarji Goculdas Mill shares were done at Rs. 850|-. Tapti Rlys. changed hands at Rs. 645|-. Sialkot rails opened at Rs. 90|- and closed at Rs. 91|-. Dhond Baramati shares were sold at Rs. 99|-. Imperial Bank shares were done at Rs. 1,435|-. Union Bank shares were sold at Rs. 3-6-6. Central Banks were quiet at Rs. 19|2. Andhra Ordinary opened at Rs. 527|8 and closed at Rs. 528|12. Pref. shares were put at Rs. 937|8. Poona Elec. shares were sold at Rs. 143|-. Tata Hydro Defds. were done at Rs. 109|8. Punjab Ordinary were brought at Rs. 11|8. Preference shares opened at Rs. 10|12 and closed at Rs. 11|-. Universal Fire were done at Rs. 4|10. New India opened at Rs. 21|2 and advanced to Rs. 21|8. Vulcans were placed at Rs. 6|15. Bombay Steams were sold at Rs. 222|8 and Scindia after opening at Rs. 9|5 improved to Rs. 9|8. Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 72|8 and closed at Rs. 73|8. Bombay Telephones were done at Rs. 54|- and Telephone Debentures were realised at Rs. 57|8. B. Burma Petrol shares opened at Rs. 4|10|6 and closed quiet at Rs. 4|10.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 18.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 335.
Apollo 60 nil 4-12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710/
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 753/12.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 331/4.
Central India 100f. 480.
Colaba Land Mills 126/4.
Crescent 100, 103/12.
Currimbhay 250 nil 100
David 256 nil 222-8
Dawn 250 10y, 460.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/8/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 708 141/4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100 nil 6.
Fazulbhoy 230, 555.
Finlay 100 10y 97|8.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 131|4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 00y 1550.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 147/8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13.21 376/4.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastorchand 10 nil 13.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 67/8
Kohinoor 10/0100, 201/4.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xx nil 1475.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 827|8.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 71/4.
New Great Eastrn 200 10y 235 172/8.
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210, 355.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-15, & 10 P.M. SPECIAL EXTRA SHOW at 8-15 P.M. TO-DAY.

A hitherto unopened book—presented in a tense drama of undersea action woven around a Submarine disaster.

10 Parts.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE SAWDUST PARADISE
with
ESTHER RALSTON
and
HOBBART BOSWORTH
A drama of lights and shadows.
A Paramount Sound Picture.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Come On Boy's! meet
THE GINGHAM GIRL
featuring
LOIS WILSON
Sweeter than a Flapper's Kiss.

BULLION

The Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

—:o:—

SILVER.

Bombay, July 18.

Silver quotations:—
London Ready Rs. 24/4.
London Forward 24/4.
China Ready: Opening 2/4/9. Highest 2/4/14; Closing 2/4/12.
American Cent. 52/14.
Ready 56/7.
Asad Opening 56/6. Highest 56/14 Closing 55/6.
Shravan Opesning 55/12; Highest 56/2; Closing 56.
Teji Mandi: Asad 0/7/0. Shravan 1/2/6.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 18.

Ready Rs. 21/7/0.
Asad Rs. 21/7/0.
Sravan Rs. 21/7/6.
N City Rs. 21/12/3.
N Manoher Rs. 21/10/9.

Phoenix 100 xd 312/8.
Premier 10 nil 2/6.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 6f 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 4,410.
Simplex nil 52/8.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 189 20f. 412/8.
Tata Mills 25 nil 30.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4|1 xd 2,170.
Western India Spinning 1,000 6f 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2 8f. 102.
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/4
Central 200 19.2.
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial 500 40f. xd. 1435.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 352/8.
Union 5|11, 3|6|6.
P. & O Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18/14.
Central India Mining 7|2.
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 97.
Indian Cement 2/10, 272/8.
New India Assurance 51f. 21/12.
Katni Cement 100 nil. 231/4.
Punjab Cement 100 11/8.
Shahabad Cement 100y. xd. 152-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 20
United Cement 100 6y 80
Katni Def. 850.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 780
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 94
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd 647-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6. 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord. 1000 527-8.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 135.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1080.
Tata Power 8000 nil 420.
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1900
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1900
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/10/2.
New India Assurance 6y 21/12.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100, 1,992|8.
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y. 313/12.
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 198/12.
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10
Burma T Corporation 741/4.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 320 def. 275
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9|2.
Tata Steam 8114.
Tata Construction 51/8.
Tata Iron Defd. 210.
Tata Iron Ord. 59.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F- T.)/94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 100
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

BOMBAY

Bombay, July 18.

In sympathy with a further rise of 59 points, the local market opened firm at Rs. 341|- for Broach A.|M. delivery. Prices, ruled very steady and improved to Rs. 342|- Liverpool opened rather quiet at a rise of 19 points. Prices declined to Rs. 339/8 but again revived and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach J/A 326/8.
Broach A/M 340/12.
Oomra July 285.
Oomra D/J 304/8.
Bengal July 224.
Bengal D/J 253/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 18.

July	247.60 plus 3.50
October	227.70 plus 5.60
January	218.40 plus 3.90

DAILY ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, July 18.

Bengal 254 D.-J.
Bengal 224 July.
Broach 342 A.-M.
Broach 328 J.-A.
Umra 303 D.-J.
Umra 284 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 18.

Bengal	237	232	224	217
Sind	241	236	228	221
Punjab	234	229	221	214
Rajputana	237	232	224	217
Broach	343	338	330	325
S. D.	345	340	332	327
P. A.	346	341	333	328
K. V.	337	332	324	319
Dholera	332	327	319	314
Kalajin	336	331	323	318
Cutch	350	345	337	332
Surat	403	398	390	385
Rajpipla	403	398	390	385
Navsari	418	413	405	400
Umra No. 3	300	295	285	273
C. P. No. 1	325	320	310	298
C. P. No. 2	312	307	297	285
Southern-Western	..	..	..	312

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 18.

98 Japan, Anjar, 317-1|2.
160 Japan, Hingoli, 268.
61 Japan, Hingoli, 267.
45 Japan, Amraoti, 267.
66 L. Meghji, Savner, 285.
55 L. Meghji, Banusa, 268.
116 Abubakar Co., Hansi, 229.
44 Toyo, Vambori, 252.
31 Toyo, Ranela, 253.
71 Bombay Co., Veraval, 221.
160 A. Khimji, Dhandhuka, 309.
143 A. Damodar, Bombay Press, 253.
38 Volkart, Amreli, 195.
107 Forbes, Malarkotla, 241-1|2.
100 H. Rambhagat, Jatona, 311.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 18.

Our Market has ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about 2 Annas per cwt. in Ready Prices and of about an Anna per cwt. in Forward Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/0/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs 8/1/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt. F. B H.
B R B eet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 8/6 per cwt.
Refined Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 7/13 per cwt.
Tone:—Firm.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 18.

Wheat	2,842 cwts.
Linseed	2,668 cwts.
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	70 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	836 cwts.
Poppyseeds	262 cwts.
Groundnuts	10,149 cwts.
Castorseeds	1,029 cwts.
Rice	1,739 cwts.
Myrabollams	556 cwts.
Cottonseeds	4120 cwts.
Gram	1,197 cwts.
Joowar	1,262 cwts.
Barley	500 cwts.
Bajree	742 cwts.
Coal	7,354 Tons.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 17.

Chartered Bank of India A. and C.	£19-3/8
Honkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£128-1/2
National Bank	£49.3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£86-5/8
Conversion Loan	£75-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2	£100-1/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£60
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£56-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£65-1/4
Consols	£54-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91.5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 17.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11-1/2

N. Y. COTTON FLARES UP 59 POINTS

—:o:—

Speculative Buying and Scarcity of Contracts

TEXAS DROUGHT BECOMING SERIOUS

New York, July 17.

To-day for the first time this year, the New York Cotton Exchange was encircled with bullish activity of a rapid character. Extensive buying by professional operators on high temperatures in Oklahoma and Texas, unnerved bears and the market experienced shortage of contracts. Prices fluctuated within a range of 66 points and closed at a net rise 62 to 48 points. Middling Spot cotton prices were raised by 55 points at 18.90c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very active and advanced 64 to 61 points while spot cotton prices improved 3 dollars per bale.

The attention of operators is arrested by high temperatures ranging over Oklahoma and Texas and if the droughty conditions are not relieved early by copious rains, it is evident that further improvement in prices will be inevitable. Boll weevil activity is increasing and heavy rains over central belt must be damaging the crop. Thus the Western Belt is suffering from want of moisture and the Central Belt is suffering on account of excessive rains and weevil damage. The excellent condition of the growing crop coloured

ASTRAL COTTON CABLE

—:o:—

NO. 3.

"The thing that hath been it is that which shall and that which is done, is that which shall be done and there is no new thing under the Sun". The main trend of cotton prices continues Upward, but a temporary set-back is visible. Expect ultimately material advance. Next Bureau on Aug 8 shall indicate a crop of 14,800,000 bales—very Bullish.

—MAMMON.

by private reports has changed into anxiety stimulating extensive demand. The Weekly Government report issued to-day states that on the whole the weather has been favourable for the growth of cotton during the past week. There has been too much rain in Northern—North Carolina, the low lands of Florida, Southern Louisiana and Southern Texas. In South Texas there have been complaints of shedding and poor fruiting. Late cotton beginners in West Central Texas and North Western Texas need rain.

The present advance is more due to the strong technical situation, and although further advance entirely depends upon weather developments and weevil damage, we feel that the advance has been too rapid and see no reason to follow it too boldly at the moment.

PRIVATE CABLES & REPORTS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co's report:—

Renewed "short" covering and heavy buying by operators on private reports of damage by Boll-weevil has resulted in a sharp advance. Drought is also reported in West Texas and if continued may reduce the yield out in 1925. However, present prices discount a crop of 15,000 bales and with the existing conditions in trade, spinners would follow any advance with caution. About 10 per cent acreage increase is reported in China and 7 per cent in Russia.

The Ministry of Labour announces that representatives of Cotton Employers' and Operatives' Associations have accepted Sir Hoarce Allsons' suggestion to resume joint discussions which will accordingly be held at Manchester on July 19th.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Liverpool 10-35 a.m. "Dallas Cables. Think West Texas beginning to need rain, likely to get serious complaints soon."

Liverpool 9-40 p.m. "Weather market, heavy local speculative buying, rains Central Belt."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:

Speculative buying on high temperatures in Oklahoma and Texas. Contracts scarce.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weekly Weather Report: Generally favourable for growth of plants.

Messrs. Drennand and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Messrs. Reis Brothers: "Fears of increasing Bollweevil infestation caising short covering, market appears oversold."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.

1- "Heavy rains have fallen in Alabama, Memphis cooler."

2. "Reports of Boolweevil heavy. Drought West Texas unneeded. Rains have fallen Eastern Belt."

3. "Heavy rains Central Belt."

Messrs. Drennand and Co. have received the following telegram from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., dated 17th July, 1929:—

"Action wheat attracting attention."

"Cotton continued showers East, high temperature West, would probably cause sharp up-turns potential buying power very large."

N. Y. October highest 19.08 lowest 18.42.

N. Y. January highest 19.27 (2-57 p.m.) lowest 18.61 (11-53 a.m.)

Harris:—"Cotton advanced on dry weather high temperatures Western Belt period may be some higher but not inclined to follow advance."

Hentz:—"Government weather report somewbat favourable except for boll weevil advice. Market seems to be oversold and shorts being forced to cover. Expect the general tendency to be upward and would prefer operating on the bull side but advice buying only on breaks as we have had a good advance."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 17.

October	19.01+.53
December	19.25+.62
January	19.21+.59
March	19.34+.53
May	19.39+.48
Middling Spot	18.90+.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 17.

July	18.52+.64
October	18.84+.61
Middling Spot	19.14+.60

NEW YORK.

New York, July 17.

New York. 10-55. (As known in Liverpool at Closing Time.)

July	Unquoted
October	18.56
January	18.76

New York. 11.45 a.m.

July	Unquoted
October	18.44
January	18.64

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 17.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	36,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 17.

	Opening	Closing
July	9.89	9.94 plus .21
August	....	9.88 plus .19
September	.....	9.87 plus .20
October	9.81	9.85 plus .20
November	....	9.83 plus .20
December	....	9.84 plus .19
January	9.82	9.85 plus .19
February	....	9.86 plus .19
March	9.85	9.90 plus .19
April	....	9.90 plus .18
May	9.87	9.91 plus .18
June	....	9.89 plus .16
July	....	9.90 plus .17
Middling Spot	..	10.32 plus .25

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 17.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.25 plus .25
Scinde, Fine	6.50 plus .25
Scinde, Superfine	6.75 plus .25
Bengal, Good	6.00 plus .25
Bengal, Fully Good	6.25 plus .25
Bengal, Fine	6.50 plus .25
Oomra, Good	7.05 plus .25
Oomra, Fully Good	7.35 plus .25
Oomra, Fine	7.65 plus .25
Broach, Fully Good	8.35 plus .25
Broach, Fine	8.60 plus .25
Broach, Superfine	8.85 plus .25

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, July 17.

July	16.03 plus .40
October	16.15 plus .41
November	16.15 plus .42
January	16.45 plus .42
March	16.66 plus .42
May	16.88 plus .42
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	16.75 plus .50

LONDON SILVER

London, July 17.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	24-1/4
Forward	24-5/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £9-1-3.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £17-15.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £19-10.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 17.

Demand Bills	484.68

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 17.

Smoked Sheet. Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot 11d. sellers.

Rs. 15-8

BROGUE
Tan Willow Calf.

For mud and slush and for all other rough outdoor service there is no shoe better than a good well made Brogue.

Available in sizes 5 to 9.

If it is your first purchase please send an outline of your foot.

KAZI
DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.
249, Hornby Road, **BOMBAY.**

No connection with any firm of similar name in Bombay.

LINSEED.

London, July 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July/Aug shipment buyers £19-10.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment buyers £19-10.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
July/Aug shipment sellers, Hull £18-16-3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £20-5.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 17.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt.—
July/Aug delivery buyers 33/6.
Linseed Oil, nakedd London cwt.—
Sept/Dec. delivery paid 33|4-1|2.

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, July 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—
July shipment sellers 49|-
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—
July/Aug shipment sellers 48|9.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels.—
July shipment paid 50|-.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
Aug/Sept shipment Hull paid 30|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.—
C. and F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept per cwt. 12|-.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12|1-1|2.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 12|1-1|4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt. 12|1-3|4.

—:o:—

LONDON METALS.

London, July 17.

Copper, Braziers £95-1|2.
Yellow Metal, £73.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £22-1|2.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|2.
Tin, English Ingots £217-1|4.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 17.

T T Berlin on London	2.35-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08.3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	33.46
T T Milan on London	92.72
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	123.87
T T London on Prague	163.93

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 17.

Interest Day to Day Loans	4-5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	5-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	5-17/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 18.

F. P. Bales	1928-29.	1927-28
Receipts to date 17-7-29	9238000	8472000
Receipts Yesterday 17-7-29	4000	2000
Exports to date 17/7/29	8032000	7660000
Stocks at Ports 12-7-29	674000	756000
Stock Interior Towns 12-7-29	253000	386000
Stock at Liverpool 12-7-29	a 2013000	2616000
Visible Supply 12-7-29	742000	868000
Quantity in Sight 12/7/29	15642000	14211000

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TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRASS, COPPER, GUNMETAL, LEAD, WHITE METAL, CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL, SCRAP, CONDEMNED BOILER SHELLS, STEEL BOILER TUBES, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material which can be seen at the Mechanical Shops, Parel, and the Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of Scrap Material". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
16th July 1929.
32541

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF POINTS AND CROSSINGS FOR 90 LBS. REVISED SECTION RAILS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with specifications, drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be otained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Points and Crossings for 90 lbs. Revised Section Rails". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Additional copies of the tender form, without drawings may be obtained if required at a cost of Rs. 2 per copy.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1929.

5. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
16th July, 1929.
32540

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MINOCHER PESTONJI LALLA, Mr. NOZER PESTONJI LALLA, and Bai JAIJI, widow of Pestonji B. Lalla, all of Bombay, have, as tenants-in-common, agreed to sell to my client, the piece of land, bearing Non-agricultural Survey Number 192 B, (formerly bearing Survey Number 192, Pot Numbers 6, 7 and 8) of Vile-Parle, together with all the structures standing thereon, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof or the structures thereon, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, lien, lease, inheritance, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Vakil, High Court.
Andheri, 17th July, 1929.
32549

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1115 of 1929.

EBHRAHIM HAJI YACOOB ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
AHMED HAJI HAROON ..... Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar on THURSDAY, the 25th day of July, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.), on the part of the Plaintiff for an order:—

(a) for appointment of a Receiver of the assets of the partnership in the plaint mentioned with all necessary powers,
(b) for injunction against the Defendant, and
(c) for costs.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1929.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To,
AHMED HAJI HAROON,
Esquire,
Defendant.
32551

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 571 OF 1929.

Re: MERWANJI DHANJIBHAI GHASWALA, otherwise known as MERWANJI DHANJIBHAI COMAR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Comar and Co., at 197, Frere Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: SHIRINBAI SHAVAKSHA BHARUCHA ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Merwanji Dhanjibhai Ghaswalla, otherwise known as Merwanji Dhanjibhai Comar, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1929.
S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
32555

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DEVKABAI, widow of Dayal Kanji, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 2602 of 1928 has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, charge, trust, maintenance, residence, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 80-82, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Ghatkoper in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra bearing plot No. 8 of the Ghatkoper Town planning Scheme No. 1, containing by admeasurement (2081) two thousand and eighty one square yards or thereabouts together with Bunglows and Chawls erected and standing thereon bearing Municipal House Nos. 9 A. 9B, 9C, 9G and 9H of the R Ward of the Ghatkoper Kirol Municipality and bounded, on or towards the North by the G. I. P. Railway Station Road, on or towards the South by the Town Planning Scheme Road and beyond that by the property of Cooverji Pitamber, on or towards the East by the property bearing plot No. 9, on or towards the West by the property being plot No. 7 and which land bears the following survey description:—

Entry No.	Survey No. of Ghatkoper.	Plot No.	Fahni No.	
968	259	2	0	Now known as
968	259	0	3	Plot No. 8 of
976	260	3	0	Ghatkoper
977	260	5	0	Town Planning Scheme No. 1.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1929.
KAMDAR & CO.,
Purchasers's Attorneys.
32554

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(Code of Civil Procedure, Order 5, Rules 1 and 5.)

IN THE TOWNSHIP COURT OF MAGWE.

Civil Regular No. 80 of 1929.

A. R. R. M. RAMAN CHETTYAR by his Agent, Raju ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
RAMPRATAB ONKARMAL and 1 CHANDI PRASAD, formerly, residing at Kalaywa, Magwe, present whereabouts not known ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for recover of Rs. 9228/- due on a pro-note you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by duly authorised Agent or by an Advocate or Pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 1st day of August, 1929, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the abovenamed plaintiff and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence.

And you will bring with you or send by your Advocate (1) which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence. If you wish to file written statement you must do so four days before the date of hearing.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 10th day of July, 1929.

Process-fee
Rs. 2 realized.

(Sd.) THEIN AUNG,
Township Judge,
Magwe.

(1) Here describe the documents required.

Note.—(a) Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord you can have subpoena from this court to compel the attendance of any witness and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial on your depositing the necessary subsistence money.

(b) If you admit the demand you should pay the money into Court with the cost of the suit to avoid the summary execution of the decree which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

(Sd.) THEIN AUNG,
Township Judge,
Magwe.
42550

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil there attached of VASANJI NARANJI late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and a Piece-goods Merchant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

HARJIVAN PURSHOTTAM, RANCHHODDAS HARIDAS, DWARKADAS RAVJI and CHUNILAL DAMODAR, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing respectively at Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road, Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and at Andheri in the Suburban District of Bombay, Executors of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto attached of Vasanji Naranji, deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this First day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 1st day of July, 1929.
(Sd.) Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32553

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

Loan Notification

—:o:—

THREE 5% DEBENTURE LOANS AGGREGATING Rs. 96·43 LACKS.

Loan A—5 per cent. Loan of Rs. 31.43 Lakhs repayable 1949-59, interest payable half yearly on the 1st February and 1st August and liable to Income Tax.

Loan B—5 per cent. Loan of Rs. 28 Lakhs repayable 1954-59, interest payable half yearly on the 1st February and 1st August and liable to Income Tax.

Loan C—5 per cent. Loan of Rs. 37 Lakhs repayable 1959, interest payable half yearly on the 1st February and 1st August and liable to Income Tax.

DATES OF REPAYMENT.

Loan A—The loan will be paid at par on the 1st August 1959, but the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan at par on or after the 1st August 1949 on giving three months' notice by public advertisement.

Loan B—The loan will be paid at par on the 1st August 1959, but the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan at par on or after the 1st August 1954 on giving three months' notice by public advertisement.

Loan C—This will be paid at par on the 1st August 1959.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay hereby invites tenders for the three loans as above aggregating Rs. 96.43 lakhs.

2. The loans are raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of the balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of each of the three loans will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 4 o'clock, Bombay Time, daily from Friday, 19th July to Thursday, 1st August 1929. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 5 per cent. Debenture Loans of Rs. 96.43 Lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rs. or Rs. and Annas; it must not be a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck off and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. Separate rates and separate amounts must be given for loans A, B and C respectively.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than 31st August 1929.

8. In the event of one or more of the loans A, B & C being over subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of their tenders provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in Clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits in cash or currency notes or cheques will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

SINKING FUND OR DEPRECIATION FUND.

14. A sum at the rate of 1.937 per cent. of the face value will be set aside annually and invested in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loans on the date of repayment, namely, 1st August 1959. The Corporation is authorised to use and will use, as far as practicable, the amounts so set aside for the sinking fund for purchasing for cancellation the debentures of the loans whenever the market price of the loans falls below the average accepted price. In this manner the sinking fund will be made to serve the purpose of a depreciation fund.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—

From the date of payment in full to 31st January 1930, on 1st February 1930, and thereafter on the 1st August and the 1st February each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in Clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

18. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8 per cent. to recognised brokers on tenders received on forms bearing their stamps in cases where tenders so received are accepted.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 10th July, 1929.

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS AGGREGATING RS. 96.43 LAKHS.

To
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/We the undersigned hereby apply for 1949-59 Loan A / 1954-59 Loan B / 1959 Loan C

Rs. ..... of 1949-59 Loan A
Debentures* aggregating Rs. ..... of 1954-59 Loan B
Rs. ..... of 1959 Loan C

in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 10th July 1929, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith** ..... being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 31st August 1929.

The rates at which I/we take to pay for these Debentures are .....
Rs. § as. for Loan A per cent.
Rs. § as. for Loan B per cent.
Rs. § as. for Loan C per cent.

Signature .....
Address .....

Date 1929.

* Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct. Debentures will be for multiples of Rs. 500.

** Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§ The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

Number of Pieces.	Value of each. Rs.	Total Value. Rs.
	LOAN A—1949-59.	
	LOAN B—1954-59.	
	LOAN C—1959.	
Total..		Total..

32516

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

—:o:—

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, 1929. The 31st of July, is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 6th July, 1929.
32495

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TOTTORI MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th July, 1929 from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Eriesson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE SPECIALLY MADE COMPLETE BUNGLOW FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 24, Walkeshwar Road, near Seaface, Choupatty up-to-date valuable household furniture cabinet, gramophone, rich drawing room suites, cabinets, carpets, English design single and double beds, Singer machine, best silver and platedware, electric A.C. fans, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

EXPERIENCED and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED to canvas orders in all parts of India for our 'Burmese Lady' brand teas, packets, tins and loose. Decent terms. Apply sharp. SALES MANAGER, Anglo Burma Tea Coy. Mettupalayam (Nilgiris).
A R1703.

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE for imparting tuitions in French, English and Mathematics for higher standard. See personally with testimonials, if any, HANSRAJ & CO., 20., Elphinstone circle, Fort, Bombay.
A R1756

WANTED—influential and respectable AGENTS on liberal Commission for Rajputana and Central India Apply to Branch Secretary, NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., Kutcherry Road, Ajmer.
A 32539.

LOAN.

WANTED CAPITALIST to invest in shares of the Karauli State Railways, Ltd., Big profits assured. Shares value Rs. Ten each. Capital Rupees Seventy-five lakhs. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, share Dept., 59, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R1765

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A fair looking accomplished Madhwa Desatha Brahmin BRIDE, other than Athreya gothra to marry a Bachelor aged twenty, completes B.A. 1930 in affluent circumstances. Send Horoscope and particulars. Apply "Harikripa" care "Bombay Chronicle".
M, R1759

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

A NEW COTTON PRESS has been installed by us in this Locality, this year, which is ready for operation. The Factory is about two furlongs from the Railway Station, which is on M. S. M. Ry. This year's estimation is about four thousand bales. For further particulars please apply The Manager Sri Guru Basavaraj Cotton Press, Kottur, (M. S. M. Ry.)
T R1762

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

EDUCATIONAL.

INDIAN WIRELESS COLLEGE
Incorporated with the
INDIAN RADIO RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
52|1|1, College Street, CALCUTTA.

Trains and qualifies candidates for employment as Wireless attendants, Operators and Engineers for GOVERNMENT, MARINE, AIRCRAFT AND BROADCASTING STATIONS

FULL RADIO TRAINING IN

All departments including building up and maintenance of high power set and stations.

Through Correspondence or class room lecture and demonstration.

For Prospectus and admission, apply to the PRINCIPAL.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of New Ship Stores, Workshop Drilling Machines and Lathes, also Iron and Brass Boat materials: Old Scrap Iron; Cast Iron Pipes; Cable Chain: Brass condenser Tubes; Anchors; Steel Mast; Steel Wire and Manilla Ropes; Linen; Life Jackets; Empty wooden Casks; Cases; Drums; Steel Barrels; Oil Casks, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th and Thursday, the 25th July, 1929 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the P. & O. Dock and at the B. I. Dock, Mazagon, respectively the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-MORROW) SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Marine Manor" No. 29. New Marine Lines, 1st floor very valuable specially made-to-order furniture by Wimbridge and Dewji Canji such as "Chubb" and "Godrej and Boyce" Safes on stand, Chesterfield suites, corner cabinets, dressing, writing and coloured round marble top-tables, leather lined sofas, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, cupboards, bedsteads, cabinet settees, zoondahs, dinner wagons, meat safe, show cases, easy and rocking chairs, wall clocks, rich tapestry, wall decoration, artistic real Dresden China figures, carpets, bronze, Terracota, Majolica and satsuma ornamental figures, benches, teapoys, and a very valuable library consisting of Encyclopaedia Britannica 9th Edition, Encyclopaedia Sports "The Times" History of War, International Library of Literature, etc., etc., and many other books.

The property of the late Mr. Bezonji Ardeshir Kamdin.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHRI KALIKA PRINTING PRESS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas & Co., Attorneys for Mr. N. H. Muranjan, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Gopinath Ramchandra Mahatre, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 30th January, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst. at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

The Shri Kalika Printing Press situated at Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, together with the machinery, types, stationery and furniture.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Thakordas & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
20 July	Maloja x		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x	All	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana	with	16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct,	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura	sail	16,601
2 Nov,	Razmak		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi	direct	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Morea		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x	from	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi x	Bombay	16,614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x	without	16,572
,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi	transhipment	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*	ment	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x	at	20,837
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
,,	Razmak @		10,602
,,	Ranpura	Aden	16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,, about	Rawalpindi*		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10,602
25 ,,	Malwa *		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Dateabout	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929 about		
22ad July	Nowshera	Straits & Japan.
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
10th ,,	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec,	Mooltan	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

a Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
24th July	Barjora	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
26th July.	Varela	Basrah via Karachi
31st July	Ellora	East & South Africa.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave
Kitano Maru	8000	...	@24 July
aTottori Maru	5973	18 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru	10500	...	@1 Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru	8000	...	@21 Aug.
aNageto Maru	5001	15 Aug.	27 Aug.
Katori Maru	10000	...	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug
Suwa Maru	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 ,,	9 Sept

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.
Tenyo Maru	22000	21 ,,	28 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.;
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

Several new attractive plans.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cnt.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

THE Bombay Life ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents:

For particulars please write to:—
J. L. MEHTA, Manager.

75-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management.
The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WIRELESS OPERATOR'S COURSE.

Final Examination and Diploma by Director-General of Wireless, Simla.

The Training in the City Telegraph and Commercial College, 121-B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Admission for new session now on:—

Apply for Prospectus and Admis. with postage to PRINCIPAL:—

INSURANC

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

	NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296	Lakhs.	Rs. 93	Lakhs.
1926	,, 391	,,	,, 106	,,
1927	,, 468	,,	,, 122	,,
1928	,, 585	,,	,, 140	,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10 per Annum | 1927 ,, 25 per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

MOCK RELIGION v. REASON

(By G. K. N.)

So far the objection to the hygienic measures against malaria proposed for adoption by the Municipal Commissioner have been based on sentimental grounds. Their advocates lay stress not on sense but sickening sentimentality. Again the fantom of religion is invoked and up it jumps like jack-in-the box. It is clear, as the Commissioner has stated and as Dr. Deshmukh has very vigorously pointed out, the Hindu religion proper does not come in the way of the closing of the wells.

How many customs have been given up which were harmful to life and observed in the name of religion? To-day it is exactly hundred years since, after a number of ineffectual efforts the cruel practice of Sati was stopped in British India and Sati was perpetrated in honour of holy religion. However, I must leave that to the consideration of the Hindus. The tables are now turned. What the Parsi Malabari and Kabraji effected with the help of the Hindu Karsandas Mulji may be achieved by the Hindu Dr. Deshmukh alone. If the Zoroastrian religion is examined it will be found that it has its basis in hygiene or in nothing at all. And the Commissioner has gone further than necessary to meet the wishes of the religion-ridden. When people talk so much about religion they will have now to be reminded that there are more men than they are aware, and their is increasing, who hold that religion on the whole has done more harm than good to humanity. If it is argued that it is superstition which they would up-root but not religions, the time has come to assert that the line dividing the two is hard to draw, that the two, in fact coalesce on shade in to each other imperceptility. To be more frank, the position now taken up by many is that religion is the most colossal superstition which has afflicted mankind; and the formidable problem will arise why pro-religionists should for all eternity be pampered at the cost of rationolists.

The Commissioner has expressly seen to it that no wells in any place of worship are interfered with. In the very few instances where wells have been covered up, and it is never a question of permanently filling up of the well, it has been done with the consent of the Parsi Trustees. Further the wells so treated were superfluous. They were not required for the performance of the ceremonies, or superstitious rites. In every case the action taken dates from the time of the Indian Commissioner's predecessors. In one specific instance the well of the Anjuman Atash-Behram which had been covered up was permitted to be re-opened by Mr. Dalal.

MOONSHINE.

When the specific instance of the Dady Seth Atashbehram was quoted at the Parsi meeting at the Wadia fire temple the speaker must have been aware that the action had been taken in the time of Mr. Clayton, that the well had been covered up by agreement between the Trustees and the Health Officer and that the Trustees had not even approached the Commissioner in this matter. And yet his speech created the impression that it was the Parsi Commissioner who had forced the closing up of the Fire temple well. It is now evident to all save those to whom the knowledge of the fact is very embarassing, that the Municipal Executive requires merely the covering up of the wells. No one is coerced into filling them up. If light is required a glass covered can admit it. The talk about ventilating wells is moonshine. The most effective way to do it is to empty the well of a large volume of its contents. Wells which are entirely covered may be efficiently ventilated by pumping the water. It is authorites like Bentley who lay down that water from a well which has been covered would be cleaner and purer than any one which is open, in the midst of a populous city. The Commissioner has further permitted the insertion of brass plates with holes of a specific diameter. The well in the Old Dady Seth house in Fort has been provided with all contrivances and may be examined by any one interested as an illustration of what could be done to meet the objections of our religious friends. The Parsi religion does not enjoin and the Parsi scriptures no where mention even at the most corrupt period of its history, that the water of wells should be fetched up by means of a rope liable to contamination and not by a metal pump. Such pumps are used by the Parsis in orthodox Nausari and the water so drawn is used for the purpose to pray God or placate the Demon. (Demonolatry as practised by some Parsis of Bulsar was exposed not long ago by "Kaiser-I-Hind.")

ABANDON THE CANT OF RELIGION.

The Parsis at any rate should now abandon the cant about their religion coming in the way of the health of the city. I have been asked to quote Avesta *pro and con* the question. It is very easy to cite the scriptures. Even a certain very Old Gentleman from days before Adam can do so. But it is wholly unnecessary in the 20th century. We have respect for people who believe ven in superstition. But the dissemblers who put on the mask of belief for mundane purposes and put it off later on to serve similar ends may be safely ignored. It is for public opinion and the society in general to device means to render harmless their stimulated ferocity.

Nothing will invalidate and neutralise the forces of true religion more disastrously than the continual prostitution of religion to grossly material advantages.

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY

A special meeting of the Corporation in the Municipal Hall, at 3-40 p.m. re: wells.

Mr. Mahomed Ali's Lecture of "Objects of Congress Muslim Party", 7-30 p.m., Jinnah Hall, Mr. S. A. Brelvi to preside.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-10 p.m.

Harwood League: Warwicks vs. B.B.R.A., Cooperage 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY July 20

The s.s. Maloja with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood league: Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Rly., Cooperage 4-30 p.m. and Ulsters vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party Maulana Mohammed Ali Saheb will deliver a lecture on "The objects of the Congress Muslim Party" to-day (Friday), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

FOUND.

A quarterly season ticket between Matunga or Gowari and Masjid issued in the name of Mr. N. N. Mulay. Owner will claim it from the Matunga Residents' Association.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

MORE MILLS CLOSE DOWN

—:o:—

WORKERS ABSENT AFTER RECEIVING WAGES

LOYALISTS ASSAULTED

Some more mills were closed down in Bombay on Thursday owing to an insufficient number of men. The Jubilee Mill situate at Sewree and Laxmi Mill in the same locality were closed down as the management did not think it worthwhile to work with a handful of men. The Bombay Industrial Mill, which worked all along during the period of strike, was also obliged to close down for the same reason. The workers received their wages during the past two or three days, but instead of going to work they prefer staying at home or going back to their villages owing to the present unsettled condition of things.

The G. K. Union volunteers are also doing their best in preventing men from going to work. On Thursday morning some men were going to work along Fergusson Road when they were assaulted by the strikers. Six persons were injured as a result of the stone throwing. By the time the police arrived on the scene, the assailants had taken to their heels.

HEAVY DROP IN ATTENDANCE

Bombay, July 18.

The Millowners' Association writes:—

Owing to the very disturbed conditions in the mill area, the attendance has heavily dropped and stands to-day at 74,664.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Pathology Lecture Theatre of the Grant Medical College to-day (Friday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

HIGH COURT

—:o:—

LIVELY PARSAGE-AT ARMS

JUDGE WARNS WITNESS

Lively retorts were exchanged between Mr. Jinnah and the plaintiff when the hearing was resumed on Wednesday before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court of the suit filed by Edulji Ruttonji Mistry claiming Rs. 20,000 as damages for alleged wrongful dismissal from the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.

During the passage-at-arms, the plaintiff reminded Mr. Jinnah of his insult to Lord Willingdon at the memorable Town Hall meeting. "I am not insulting anybody as you did," added the plaintiff amidst considerable amusement of those assembled in the Court.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah who appeared for the bank asked the plaintiff if he was aware of a circular issued by the bank on September 1, 1924, directing him to take up the work of Mr. Jamshedji in the accounts department.

Witness: "I was not transferred to the accounts department." Witness followed this by a speech observing. "I am innocent and I do not wish to be caught by counsel."

His Lordship interrupting remarked that no human being could follow him if he went on talking at the rate of 300 words per minute.

Counsel: You say Jamshedji was posted to do a work which you call isolated work in the accounts department?

Witness: Jamshedji was not in the accounts department. He was doing isolated work.

JUDGE'S WARNING.

His Lordship called the attention of witness to the circular which stated that he was to take up the work of Jamshedji in the accounts department.

Witness, however, went on addressing counsel, when His Lordship sternly remarked: "I shall have to adjourn this case until you know how to behave."

Witness: "My Lord, you will please forgive me."

Mr. Jinnah: Will you please answer my question? The circular asked you to take up the job of Jamshedji in the accounts department?

Witness evaded a direct answer and proceeded to make a speech about banking.

Mr. Jinnah, addressing the Court, said: Witness goes on rambling. I decline to cross-examine him, and resume my seat.

His Lordship to witness: I have got to consider the circumstances that led to your dismissal and your conduct in the witness-box, of course is a material element which will indicate what type of man you are. I am advising you again in your own interest to answer counsel's question and if you want to say anything by way of explanation you do so after you have answered the questions.

Witness, replying to further question, said that Jamshedji was transferred from the outward bills department to the accounts department. Jamshedji was doing isolated work. He had no superiors and was doing what he liked in his own way. Witness added there was no checking in the bank and that was the whole trouble. (Laughter).

Witness to counsel: I am very anxious to impress that fact on you.

Mr. Jinnah: I have already been immensely impressed. (Laughter).

Counsel: When the circular was issued to you what work was Jamshedji doing?—I don't know.

Counsel again repeating the question, witness said that he came to know the nature of Jamshedji's work two days after he received the circular. Jamshedji himself told the the nature of the work he was dong. Witness was quite unacquainted with it.

"YOU WANT TO CUT MY THROAT."

Witness at this stage wanted to give an explanation when Mr. Jinnah retorted: The agreement is between you and His Lordship. I want an answer to my questions.

Witness: That means, you want to cut my throat. (Laughter.)

Counsel: You declined to take the job which was assigned to you by the circular—Yes.

You had an interview with the manager on September 1,—Yes.

The manager told you that you had better carefully consider the consequences of disobeying the circular —The manager asked me to think over the matter and asked me whether I would accept the order or not.

Subsequently your refused to obey the order?—There was no question of obedience. I refused to accept the order.

Counsel: If I were the manager of the bank, you would not have remained there for more than 23 days.

Witness: And yet you claim to be an eminent politician advocating freedom and liberty to Indians. You insulted Lord Willingdon at the Town Hall! (Laughter). I I was present there. I am not insulting anybody as you did. My refusal to accept the job was no disobedience to the circular order.

Counsel, proceeding, asked: Is Mr. Pochkhanwala a relation of yours?—He is my father's brother's son. He has married my youngest sister.

Counsel: He tried to save you —Not a bit.

"A DELIBERATE FALSEHOOD."

Counsel: You went along with Mr. Pochkhanwala to meet Mr. Rabino, the manager of the bank? —Yes.

Counsel: Mr. Pochkhanwala told you before the interview that you had done something wrong and that you were unwise in not obeying the circular?—It is a pure invention of yours (Laughter). It is a deliberate falsehood.

Counsel: As a result of that interview, he told you that the only way in which you could save yourself was to apologise?—Not a bit.

Counsel: It was in consequence of that you sent that abject apology to the head office which was forwarded to Mr. Rabino?—It is all false.

The case is proceeding.

SENTENCED TO GALLOWS

—:o:—

JEWISH CARPENTER CONVICTED OF MURDER

Sentence of death was passed by Mr. Justice Allison at the High Court on Jacob Benjamin, a Jewish carpenter who was found guilty of murder by the jury by a majority of 8 to 1. Two other Jews who were also tried along with him were acquitted.

The prosecution alleged that all the three accused and Abraham Joseph were guests at a dinner given by David Wasekar on the occasion of the betrothal of his daughter on the night of January 24 last. Just after the dinner, there was an altercation between Jacob Benjamin and Abraham, the former having puffed the smoke of a cigarette on the latter's face, but nothing untoward happened. Later at night, it was alleged all the three accused met Abraham and his brother, Rahamine, near the new Aga Khan Building at Haines Road and assaulted them. In the course of the scuffle, Jacob Benjamin was alleged to have stabbed Rahamine on the chest with a knife. The latter died on the way to hospital.

THE DEFENCE.

It was argued on behalf of Benjamin Jacob and Solomon that they were not present on the scene of the offence and the prosecution evidence conclusively proved that.

The defence of Jacob Benjamin was that he left the house of Wasekar long after Abraham had left and, therefore, he did not expect to meet Abraham and the deceased near the Aga Khan Buildings. Further the fact that the two brothers stood on the road for more than 15 minutes clearly showed their intention of attacking Jacob on his return. There was evidence to show that they were armed with sticks and when they rushed at Jacob and began to assault him, it might be that he used the knife in self-defence.

BRUTAL MURDER OF WOMAN

—:o:—

HUSBAND BELIEVED TO BE SUSPECT

How a young woman was stoned to death by her jealous husband was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Thursday. It appeared from the evidence that Bandu Nana (35) and Gitabai (18) had married only a month ago. They resided in a chawl near Sion. On Thursday at about 1 a.m. the husband saw one Pitambar in the cot of his wife. He was enraged at the sight and picking up a big grinding stone lying close by, he, it is alleged, threw at his wife and killed her on the spot. When Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Inspector of Police, Matunga Section, went to the spot he found the woman lying in a pool of blood and the grinding stone near her head. The suspect Bandu was arrested and placed before the Coroner. Medical evidence showed that the head of the deceased had become flattened by the force of the stone which had fractured her skull. Further hearing was adjourned till Monday.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF A TRADE MARK

—:o:—

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, B. N. Ghosal trading in the name and style of Harley Antiseptics and Dressing Co. appeared with his Advocate, Mr. B. H. Darnwala, and obtained summons against Messrs. C. Bhogilal and Bros., Chemists and Druggists, at Princess Street, Kalbadevi, for selling or being in possession of goods marked with a counterfeit trade-mark under Section 486, I. P. C., and Section 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act.

The facts are that the complainant was instrumental in introducing in the Indian markets a special quality of surgical absorbent cotton wool wrapped in blue paper and a yellow label of a particular design bearing the word "Hygiea Cotton Wool Absorbent". The accused's firm were selling such wool packets with a counterfeit label—the same being a colourable imitation of the complainant's label.

His Worship ordered a summons against the accused and a search-warrant for the seizure of all packets bearing a counterfeit trade-mark. No goods were, however, found in the search and the accused in their correspondence dispute the complainant's title to the alleged trade-mark.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES DECLINE 7 PTS,

UNSETTLED MARKET

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

New York, July 18.

Previous Closing Rate	19.21
To-day's Opening Rate	19.22
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	19.14
Difference	—.07

The market opened at a rise of 1 point but after several fluctuations prices at 10-55 were quoted 14 points down. Later on prices steadily revived to a rise of 1 point and again declined 20 points on previous closing. Towards the clost there was some recovery and unsettled feeling prices closed at a decline of 7 points.

WHEAT CROP.
(Special Cable.)

New York, July 18.

Some rain Argentine. Favourable for wheat and linseed.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 18.

Previous Closing Rate	9.85
To-day's Opening Rate	10.04
Difference	plus .19
To-day's Closing Rate	10.03
Difference	plus .18

At parity rate New York the Liverpool market was due to open 22 points higher but opened quiet at a rise of 19 points and declined 3 points from the opening level and profit taking.

Prices gradually revised and were quoted 24 points above previous closing but again declined and closed at a rise of 18 points. Middling America advanced 18 points to 10-50 while Egyptian cotton improved 30 points 17.05. The total imports were 11,800 bales.

WEATHER REPORT.

Temperature 102 and 105 Oklahama, Texas slight to moderate rainfall Alabama and Mississippi Valley. Rain badly needed in West Texas. Dry weather badly required in Eastern Belt.

Between midnight and daylight no rain. Warmer.

EXPECTATION.

On Friday the Liverpool market is due to open at a rise of 2 to 4 points while Bombay Broach A.-M. is expected to open at Rs. 340.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, July 18.

Silver Ready	24 8 0
Higher	0 4 0
Silver Forward	24 8 0
Higher	0 4 0

Tone of Market:—India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 18.

First Settlement	56 8 0
Second Settlement	56 3 0
Third Settlement	56 1 0

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SAILOR ASSAULTS COMRADE

—:o:—

MIDNIGHT SCUFFLE ON STEAMER

SENTENCED TO 9 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR

Dressed in blood-stained shirt and trousers, a tall and well-built sailor, named Sidney Basheil, employed on board the s.s. "British Premier," now berthed in No. 19 Alexandra Docks, was put in the dock before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday charged with causing grievous hurt. The accused who was described to be a "tremendously strong man" was found guilty of having brutally assaulted a fellow sailor while he was sleeping in his cabin and was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

The accused, who characterised the charge against him as 'la tissue of lies," took the sentence unmoved and calmly demanded permission of the Court to allow him to go back to the steamer and get his belongings and turning to the spectators added: "I want to work when I come out of jail." The complainant, a fireman in the same steamer, appeared in the Court heavily bandaged and was moaning from pain as he was giving evidence. The outrage is alleged to be a sequel to an incident when the complainant and accused had fallen out some time ago.

Mr. Thanawalla, opening the case for the prosecution, stated that John O'Brien, the complainant was a fireman in the S.S. British Premier and the accused was employed as a greaser. The complainant had been to the Alexandra Bar on Wednesday evening in the company of others, where they met the accused. The accused went near the complainant and told him "Dear O'Brien I have not forgotten you." There was then an exchange of hot words which, however, did not then result in any serious scuffle as the accused was separated from the complainant. The complainant afterwards returned to the steamer and retired to his cabin.

HAMMER STROKE ON HEAD.

He was having a sound sleep and it was about 1 a.m. in the morning, when he was suddenly awakened by a terrific hammer stroke on his forehead. He saw the accused threatening him to pull out his eyes and did not hesitate to execute his threat. A struggle ensued between the two in which the complainant was seriously injured. Others of the crew coming to know about the row hastened to the scene and rendered "First Aid" to the complainant. The police having arrived on the scene arrested the accused and removed the complainant to the hospital.

A COWARDLY ATTACK.

John O'Brien, the complainant, appeared in the Court heavily bandaged on his head and gave evidence seated in a chair. He described the cowardly attack made on him by the accused. He was enjoying a sound sleep in the morning and awoke all of a sudden as he received a blow on his forehead with a hammer. The accused dragged him and threw him down and threatened in loud tones to pull out his eyes. The accused held the complainant by his throat and tried to pull out his eyes with his fingers and only a desperate struggle saved him from his clutches. As a result of the hammer blows he became unconscious after a while.

The Magistrate then asked the accused whether he wanted to put any questions to the complainant. The accused in reply said: "It is not worth asking any questions, the whole thing is a tissue of lies."

Robert Downes, the next witness stated that the complainant was bleeding very profusely as a result of the accused's blow.

The accused to witness: Is this the first disturbance between us?—As far as I know this is the first.

Accused:—Don't you recollect our fight in the Suez Canal?

Thomas Bagley, the Second Officer of the steamer in his evidence deposed that he was on duty on Wednesday night and that his attention was drawn to the row in the steamer at about 1 a.m. He saw the complainant and the accused struggling with each other. He tried to separate them and with the assistance of others rendered "first aid" to the complainant. He saw the hammer in accused's hands.

CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. M. Winter, Captain of the ship, stated that the Second fficer came to him at about 1-30 a.m. and told him "there is murder." He came out and saw the accused saying: "I will now take anybody on." The witness said the accused and complainant had a previous quarrel in the Suez Canal.

The accused cross-examining the Captain asked him whether he did not remember who gave him (accused) the razor when the accused had a fight with the complainant near the Suez Canal.

The witness said he did not remember.

Accused to witness: Were you drunk at the time?—No.

Accused: Do you drink?—Yes.

Sergeant Carter, who arrested the accused, said that he accidentally asked the accused whether he was a greaser and "from his looks he could say he would have set on him as well."

The accused was charged with causing grievous hurt to the complainant when he exclaimed loudly: "I am not guilty, Your Worship."

PLEA OF SELF-DEFENCE.

The accused in his statement stated that he had struck the complainant but it was not true that he had a hammer with him. He did it in self-defence.

The accused at this stage requested the Court to put a few questions to the Police Officer.

The accused to Sergeant Carter: "Did you not find any scratch on my finger when you took we to the Hospital."

The witness stated that there was a scratch on his left ring finger.

"What," exclaimed the accused, showing his finger to all and added "No, No." The witness then stated that it was on his right finger.

On the evidence before the Court he was found guilty and sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

—:o:—

Supply of fodder sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Larkana and Sukkur. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition except in parts of Hyderabad and Thar Parkar. Prices of foodgrainst were stationary; quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—Sind 24 to 70 percentage below normal Gujarat 29 to 47 percentage below normal Konkan 16 to 30, percentage below normal Deccan 20 to 51, percentage below normal Karnatak 8 to 26 percentage below normal.

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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1929.

First Things First

—:o:—

Dr. Drummond Shiels' speech at the Empire Marketing Board's dinner to representatives of Indian Industries and Commerce may be diplomatic enough, but does not show that he has grasped the significance of the Indian situation. He is reported to have said that it was unfortunate that as a result of the concentration of some of the best brains in India on purely political issues, a great deal of necessary and urgent work of a social and economic kind had been left undone. Such work, he added, could not be achieved by "mere constitutional changes" and "could be set aside as of secondary importance, only at a great risk to the welfare of India." We have no desire to read more into the lines than is apparent, nor shall we jump to the conclusion that the Under-Secretary of State for India is seeking to side-track the vital political issues of the hour. But we cannot help remarking that his observations are based upon wrong assumptions and a wrong estimate of comparative values. And in so far as the observations suggest a deliberate policy of treating political issues as of secondary importance, that policy needs to be condemned and resisted.

Dr. Shiels' observations are based upon wrong assumptions because Indians have not neglected socio-economic questions, though they are undoubtedly handicapped by their lack of political power in solving those questions. Indeed some of the questions are given the first place in every political propaganda. Every time during the present generation the country launched a vigorous political propaganda it gave the first place to economic Swadeshi, in the anti-partition agitation in the first decade of the present century, in the Home Rule agitation of the second decade, and in the present-day Non-Co-operation Movement. The present programme of the Congress is predominantly socio-economic. It is the Government that has greatly hindered the Swadeshi movement, by refusing to give adequate protection to indigenous industries and by favouring British goods in all possible ways. What wonder then if Indians are anxious first and foremost to be politically free and to control their own fiscal policy in their own interests? Again, during the last few years the Congress has done a great deal to fight untouchability. But to secure or guarantee to the so-called untouchables free access to all public places requires the use of political power which Government alone have, but which they refrain from using for the purpose for reasons which Dr. Shiels may himself discover. What wonder then if the people are anxious first to get political power for the purpose of uniting instead of dividing communities?

In suggesting that "mere constitutional changes" are a matter of secondary importance or unworthy of people's concentration of effort thereon, Dr. Shiels has made an error somewhat common among those who, being in the enjoyment of full political freedom, are absorbed in using that freedom in tackling social and economic problems. But the case is different with those who are not politically free. They rightly seek political freedom first, though they should not neglect vital social problems. It was Bernard Shaw, a fellow-countryman of Dr. Shiels, who said that foreign rule was like foreign matter in the body, on ejecting which speedily the body concentrates all its energies. Mahatma Gandhi, at whose feet Dr. Shiels says with pride, he once sat, and many others realise the supreme importance of social amelioration. But realising through bitter experience that such amelioration is hindered at every stage by political power being in the hands of aliens, they have all concentrated their attention on winning Swaraj first. They value Swaraj both as a great end in itself and as a means to other ends. We are glad that this point of view was duly impressed upon Dr. Shiels by Sir Phiroze Sethna. Many great things have to be done by a nation as by an individual. But first things must come first. And nothing can be a more urgent or more sacred task for a nation than to win its freedom.

Frank Avowal

—:o:—

Mr. Trevor Pinch, ex-Editor of the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore, is doing his bit for the cause of British Imperialism. He warns his fellow-countrymen in an exhortation in the "Yorkshire Post" of the danger of "allowing British influence to lessen" in India. What is British influence and how is it exercised? Mr. Pinch is frank in his explanation. British "influence" means British "dominance" of India and "dominance," of course, excludes anything so silly as allowing India an equal partnership in the British Commonwealth. The "influence" or the "dominance" is beneficial to England. It can be measured in terms which a nation which is described as a nation of shopkeepers can immediately comprehend. Mr. Pinch remarks: "India brings to England's coffers annually eighty millions sterling." All hypocritical talk about Britain's "mission" in India, the altruistic conception of her work for India should thus cease. Mr. Pinch follows the lead of "Jix" and other well-known Die-hards. It is good that such frank avowals of the need of India to England should be made. Nothing is more likely to open the eyes of those Indians who still have a greater faith in Britishers than in their own countrymen. We are almost inclined to forgive Mr. Pinch his ridiculous research into the reasons why the "Swarajist Press" boycotted the proceedings of the Simon Commission, in view of his confession that England must hold India for the sole purpose of "exploiting" her.

The Certificate

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Mr. Fenner Brockway has given a certificate to Simon co-operators, to the appropriateness of which the vast majority of Indians will heartily subscribe. He said that these people were thinking of their special individual interests and not of India as a whole. In fact, it is this mentality of theirs which is their most distinguishing quality in the eyes of officialdom. The Indian "Central" Committee, a Free Press message informs us, is at work settling the "communal" details of their report. This also is in perfect accord with what the bureaucracy expects of them. But it is significant that Mr. Fenner Brockway and his colleagues of the Labour Left Wing have become aware that Indians have no expectation that their hopes will be realised, even when a Labour Government is in power. The Labour Leftists have seen light. Let them spread it.

Opportune Comment

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In his evidence before the Riots Inquiry Committee Mr. Meyer Nissim, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, expressed the view that "the Military were unduly harsh on a few occasions towards the people in enforcing the regulations of the Curfew Order." It is good to find that this complaint of the public was voiced by a distinguished citizen of Bombay who is intimately acquainted with conditions of life in the city. In their excessive zeal for carrying out the Curfew orders the Military were sometimes hard upon the people inhabiting the affected areas of Bombay, and complaints about their harsh behaviour were not lacking. It must be readily acknowledged that no complaint was made about any individual member of either the Military or the Police force, but there is no doubt the Military could have improved upon their conduct in carrying out the Curfew regulation.

INDISCIPLINE IN CONGRESS RANKS.

LET US NOT ALL BE LEADERS

(BY B. N. DATAR.)

The "Bombay Chronicle" has done well, in a recent issue, in calling attention to the deplorable lack of discipline and loyalty to Congress, that is being exhibited even by responsible Congress leaders. The Indian National Congress is the most representative national body to formulate and enforce the nation's demands upon the Government and the people of India. As such its views or resolutions ought to be scrupulously respected and loyally carried out by every Congressman, but what do we find? Instances of indiscipline or insubordination to the authority of the Congress under the pompous guise of liberty of speech or liberty of action have been of late multiplying to an alarming extent, thereby rendering the whole public life of the country almost chaotic and rudderless. Attempts are being systematically made to weaken its hold upon the public by calling in question its deliberately formed decisions in undignified and disrespectful language. It has, therefore, become necessary to study the whole question more carefully and see how this canker, eating into the vitals of the nation, can be early removed from our public life.

NEED FOR RESTRAINT:

In this connection we shall have to consider first what wholesome restraints a public worker or even a leader will have to observe in expressing his own views or opinions before the public. Full freedom of speech or opinion is absolutely necessary for creating sound public opinion in the country. The Congress affords sufficient opportunities for ventilating one's views before that body and for attempting by all legitimate means to convert it to one's own views. When once the Congress has come to particular decisions on any question, it is the duty of every Congressman to obey them loyally and to subordinate his own views to them in letter and in spirit. He may, if he likes, take opportunities on subsequent occasions of bringing round the national body to his own views; but it is or ought to be no longer open to him to air his own views in time and out of time and assert or suggest by words or conduct that he is not bound by the views of the Congress. When, however, an occasion arises for him to discuss viewpoints different from those of the Congress, one must observe dignity of tone and language in expressing them. Every Congressman must also remember that as a corollary to the above proposition, he is expected to show due honour and regard to the President of the Congress for the time being because he is the chosen and accredited head of the Congress and hence of the Indian nation as a whole. A Congressman at least should not do anything whereby the position of the President would be compromised or his authority weakened or undermined. This may be termed "loyalty to the Congress".

GENESIS OF REVOLT.

Unfortunately for the nation, these salutary restraints are observed in the breach by some of the eminent leaders in the Congress circles. The recent instance of the Madras or Tamil Nadu rebellion over the question of the acceptance of offices by Congressmen, and the utterances of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the talented leader of Maharashtra, in respect of the Congress Working Committee's decision regarding abstention from Legislative Councils by Congressmen are indications of a disease that took its roots nine years ago in the body politic of the Indian National Congress when it accepted the principle and programme of Non-Co-operation as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi. Though the masses in India were prepared to stand by Gandhiji and to carry out the programme in all its details, some of the provincial leaders, though apparently professing allegiance to it, did all in their power to hamper and stultify its progress. The banner of rebellion was raised while the movement was at its height and had not even been given full trial. Amongst other causes, the want of hearty and loyal support by the provincial leaders, even though they had pledged themselves to it, was responsible for the failure of the great movement. It was at this time that the theory of the Congress resolutions being of an advisory and not a mandatory nature came to be seriously put forward to avoid the carrying out of the Non-Co-operation programme by themselves or by others. Some of the leaders did their best to discredit the movement for the boycott of Legislative Councils. When once the way was shown by some of these leaders to rebel against the Congress, men of lesser lights caught and spread the contagion as it was so convenient to do it. When the movement began to show signs of a decline even some of the honest supporters of it began to waver and to entertain favourable views about the Council-entry. Thus the counter-movement for the raising of the ban on Councils was set on foot first by those who by their indiscipline and insubordination, paved the way for the burial of Gandhiji's movement.

THE SLIPPERY INCLINE.

This counter-movement was bound to succeed because by that time the mighty personality of the originator of Non-co-operation had been safely deposited within the precincts of Yeravada Jail. The leaders of this rebellion soon secured in public life a position that they were in danger of altogether losing when the Congress had first accepted Gandhiji's lead. Mahatmaji was discredited and Non-co-operation was given up in favour of Council-entry. The Swaraj Party came into being with the avowed object of check-mating the bureaucracy at close quarters. People fondly believed that this party at least would work with discipline and homogeneity. But the slippery incline of indiscipline and insubordination to authority, once created could hardly stop at the burial of Non-co-operation only. It soon made its way within the body politic of the Swaraj party. The reputation of this new party as a disciplined body soon came to an end, and secret dissensions coloured by personal jealousies soon took the form of open rebellion over the question of acceptance of offices. Every leader or member who found that his personal views did not tally with the policy of the Swaraj party believed himself to be at perfect liberty openly to discredit the views of the party and to bolster up his own pet theories. Legitimate channels of ventilating his own grievances or converting the party as a whole to one's own views were given up; the constitutional restraints upon oneself as a member of a party were thrown to the wind. The acceptance of an Executive Councillorship of the Central Provinces by a Swarajist without consulting the President of the Swaraj Party and the public offer of congratulations to him by a prominent leader of that party brought to light the fact that the party had ceased to be disciplined and homogeneous. The small minority wthin the Swaraj Party, who supported the acceptance of offices, felt no hesitation in seceding from the party altogether and forming another party called the Responsivist party. This party has very little sound national work to its credit; and has been mainly responsible for weakening the hold

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day

Just Complaint.

The report for 1928 of the Director of the International Labour Office to the twelfth session of the International Labour Conference is now available in India and its perusal goes a long way to show how just Mr. Joshi's complaint at this year's session was, when he asserted that the International Labour Office did not pay much attention to Labour problems in the Far East and particularly to Indian problems. It is comforting to read in the report that the I. L. O. has augmented its position "as a centre of research and as a clearing house for labour information" but in regard to Indian labour problems it has not been able to impress upon the Government of India the need for bringing this country into line with other countries which have accepted the reforms in hours of work decided upon at Geneva. We note that the report itself laments "the susceptibility of the organisation to the political vicissitudes of the Governments of Member States and the consequent uncertainty of securing continued support." But the influence of the International Labour Office will be felt in India and the Far East only if it makes a bold effort to rid itself of this "susceptibility."

High-handed.

According to the "Bharat" of Lahore the Bharatpore Administration has banned the entry of Lala Lajpat Rai's book, "Unhappy India", into that State. If the report is true, it reflects little credit on the authorities. "Unhappy India" is an unexceptionable book from any point of view and has commanded the respect of numerous Indians and Britishers, including several Members of Parliament. The British Administrators of the State have done a grievous wrong by banning such a book. Apart from the merits of the book the right of freedom of thought and speech is so sacred that the people of the State should do everything possible to assert the right and to remove the autocratic ban.

Under-graduates' Howlers.

Shool-boys' howlers are common, but not those of candidates for the B. A. degree. According to an official report, "the examiners generally complain of the handicap imposed on the students by their poor knowledge of English". The examiners at the B. A. (English) report: "We have to record the same impressions as regards spelling, grammar and malapropism as on former occasions. It will be invidious to select where there is such plenty. But Tennyson's 'In Harmonium Ballad', 'a painter that vivifies stone', 'a starch-bearer to humanity', 'the literary peace to affect an immotional reader', and 'Mrs. Mill and Spencer,' meaning the two great English philosophers of the 19th century, deserve a place in any 'howler' dictionary that makes a claim for originality". We agree. But who are more to be pitied, the authors of these howlers or those who impose a foreign language as a medium of instruction even in schools?

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Report of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1928 is a substantial volume of over 800 pages. It is a full record of the splendid work done by the Chamber, especially of the extensive correspondence that passed during the year between the Chamber and various other public bodies. The correspondence and the general memoranda of the Chamber cover an amazingly wide range of subjects and reflect great credit on the high level of efficiency of the institution. The report is invaluable to every Indian businessman or to anyone interested in a serious study of current economic questions. It is packed with useful information not easily accessible in one or a few books.

A Thought For The Day.

"Do not deny to India self-government because she cannot take her proper share in her own defence and then deny to her people the opportunity of learning to defend themselves."

EDWIN S. MONTAGU, M

"MEETING OF JULY 13 NOT AN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY"

Defence Lawyer's Contention

JUDGMENT TO BE DELIVERED TO-DAY IN GIRNI KAMGAR UNION LEADERS' CASE

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The adjourned hearing of the Girni Kamgar Union leaders' case in which Mr. B. T. Ranadive and Mr. S. V. Deshpande stand charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, began before Mr. N. D. Jungle-walla, Fifth Court, Dadar, on Thursday. As usual the route leading to the Court was lined by hundreds of strikers who waited patiently from 12 to 5-30. Among the friends of accused present in the Court were Mrs. Suhasini Nambiar and Mrs. S. A. Dange and a number of women members of the G. K. Union.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. R. D. Kothare appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Advocate, with Mr. V. T. Patankar represented the defence.

Resuming his address Mr. Gadkari dwelt at length on the difference between order in writing and a public notification. He argued that an order in writing required to be served individually on the persons concerned and in the present case must be signed by the Commissioner of Police.

Magistrate: What is your point? And what is your authority for saying so?—I will request you to refer to Section 61 of the Police Act which requires that it should be individually served.

Mr. Velinkar: Before the order was printed there an order in writing by Mr. P. A. Kelly. Is there a dispute there was no order in writing by Mr. Kelly?

Magistrate: "Mr. Gadkari doesn't dispute that."

Addressing Mr. Gadkari the Magistrate said there was no use wasting words over such things because "ever since Mr. Gadkari, you commenced your practice in Police Courts you must be knowing that notifications by the Police Commissioner contain printed signatures."

Mr. Gadkari: "Quite so. I say ever since I began my practice and ever since your Worship must have began your practice in Police Courts, I maintain no public notification has been issued under Section 23 III of the Police Act.

Mr. Gadkari continuing said further the notification was not promulgated properly. "I say that this order is not public notification, but an order in writing. The evidence about promulgation under Section 137 therefore is irrelevant."

Continuing Mr. Gadkari referred to Exhibit A and said that the Court had to consider whether the order is valid and if the order is not valid defiance of that order was no offence. Proceeding Mr. Gadkari referred to Mr. Kelly's evidence and narrated the incident of calling Mr. Kandalkar, the G. K. U. President.

"A CAMOUFLAGE."

On Monday Mr. Kandalkar was called by Mr. Kelly and the Commissioner asked him to allow admission to police reporters to G. K. U. meetings which were private. When Mr. Kandalar refused to do so it was then that Mr. Kelly told him that he would have to consider the necessity of issuing orders to prohibit their meetings. "I, therefore, maintain that the reasons given in Exhibit A for the promulgation of the order are a camouflage and false, viz., that there were murderous assaults, intimidation, rioting, etc., and that the G. K. U. was responsible for it."

Magistrate: Mr. Kelly does not attribute them to your clients.

Mr. Gadkrai: Why not? He prohibits the individuals mentioned in from holding meetings and the prosecution have alleged that crime has increased because of the meetings of the G. K. Union. I say that because reporters were not allowed the order was really promulgated.

Magistrate: Neither Mr. Kelly or Mr. Spiers say that.

Mr. Gadkari: Mr. Kelly said that.

Magistrat:—You can't put that conclusion.

Mr. Gadkari:—I am justified in putting my construction on evidence before me whether it is palatable to authorities or not.

Continuing Mr. Gadkari said his submission was that the order was issued not because there was increase in crime but because of the authorities desire to force the reporters on the G. K. U.

NO KNOWLEDGE OF ORDER.

Referring to the point the accused had knowledge of the notification, Mr. Velinkar had been kind enough to admit that no order was served on the accused. Mr. Gadkari then cited an identical case in which the Appeal Court had set aside the conviction of an accused person. In that case the District Magistrate had issued an order prohibiting certain persons from going in a procession. The conviction was set aside because the notice had not been individually served.

Magistrate:—Were you or were not aware of the notification?

Mr. Gadkari:—We were aware of exhibit No. 1. We are not here for defying that notification. We were not aware of exhibit A. Therefore I—say no defiance of a lawful order lawfully promulgated has been committed.

Magistrate:—Well because you know that there were two notifications and because you know one is illegal you want to take shelter behind it?

Gadkari:—I wish you had not said this.

Proceeding Mr. Gadkari said "while deciding the case Your Worship will have to consider the elements of Section 188 I. P. C.

Magistrate:—No. The accused are not charged under Section 188 I. P. C.

Mr. Gadkari:—I know they are not. But as Mr. Velinkar has pointed out to Your Worship that though they are not charged under Section 188 I. P. C. Your Worship will have to consider the elements of Section 188 I.P.C. since the prosecution allege that the unlawful assembly was convened to commit an offence under Section 188 I. P. C. That is how the Section comes." To get a conviction under section 188 I. P. C. summonses or order must be served in a manner prescribed, viz. personally served. The order has to be brought to the notice of the accused. The prosecution has not proved that they had brought the order to the actual knowledge of the accused. Mr. Tawde was served but Mr. Tawde is not in the docks. Because the Secretary knows of the order the accused Mr. Ranadive or Mr. Deshpande must not be presumed to have known the existence of the order.

Magistrate:—Service on the Secretary is service on the Union. Refer to the procedure of service on a corporation.

Mr. Gadkari:—The notification is not on the Union but individual members.

Continuing Mr. Gadkari said that since no evidence is led to show that the order was not shown to the accused he submitted the accused had no knowledge of the order Exhibit A.

WHY THE MEETING WAS CALLED.

Mr. Gadkari read the handbill convening the meeting on July 13. They had assembled to consider about strike. That was not illegal. That was not contemplated under Section 188 I P. C.,

Magistrate:—See the last object.

Mr. Gadkari:—You seem to be anxious to go to the last object. I want to dwell on the first object before I come to it. (Laughter).

Mr. Gadkari said that on July 12 Mr. Spiers went to the meeting and illegally arrested the accused. Mr. Spiers had no knowledge of notification No. 1.

Magistrate:—Your client showed him a notification.

Mr. Gadkari:—Well Mr. Spiers never knew any order nor did he promulgate any order till late in the night and yet without the notification being properly promulgated he goes to illegally arrest. Mr. Ranadive and Mr. Deshpande. I want to lay stress on this because the prosecution want to emphasize on words in the handbill "ilegal" attempt on part of police to arrest and disperse the meeting etc." The police did act in a way they shouldn't have on July 12.

Magistrate:—You show an illegal notification, mislead the police and submit to be arrested. You can't then make a grievance of that. You have to thank yourself.

Mr. Gadkari:—Neither I or you or the prosecution but it is the Government that have to thank themselves for this prosecution.

Magistrate:—Do you or do you not admit that you held a meeting on July in defiance of the Police Commissioner's order?

Mr. Gadkari:—Yes. We held a meeting on the 13th because we maintain that the Police Commissioner's order was illegal for we have it from Mr. Kelly's evidence that Mr. Ranadive was discussing Exhibit No. 1 with him (Mr. Kelly) when he went to Kumbhar Chawl on the 13th.

Continuing Mr. Gadkari said that the object of the assembly according to the prosecution was to commit an offence under Section 188 I. P. C. "If you see the charge sheet you will find that even the police had no clear conception of what that offence was. As it is on the charge sheet, the common object was the disobedience of Police Commissioner's order, supposed to be lawfully promulgated. "Mr. Velinkar has referred to the misconception about Section 188 in the minds of the accused and in the brain of the best legal advisers they consulted. I say it is some of our best brains at the Bar that are responsible for inclusion of Section 188 I. P. C. in this case. The Police wanted to charge the accused for breach of Police Commissioner's order but it was only when they consulted Mr. Velinkar perhaps that the Section 188 I. P. C. came in. And the reason is juite clear. Under Section 188 I. P. C. the sentence is six months while in the former it is only a month. (laughter).

The Court rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Court re-assembled after lunch Mr. Gadkari continuing his address said that he submitted to the Court that the allegation that they had assembled there to commit offence under Section 188 I.P.C. had not been proved by the evidence led.

Proceeding Mr. Gadkari said that the prosecution alleged that disobedience tended to cause injury to persons lawfully employed or caused or tends to cause riot or affray. The evidence to support the allegation is the evidence of Mr. Spiers alone. That is not sufficient.

Magistrate:—You had a demonstration on the previous day when there was rioting.

Mr. Gadkari:—No, Your Worship, you can't refer to incident on 12th at 5 p.m. when you have the evidence of Mr. Spiers that the order was lawfully promulgated between 8 and 9 p.m. What is contemplated by Section 188 I.P.C. is disobedience of an order lawfully promulgated. My submission is: you can't take into consideration what happened on the 12th July, i.e., previous to the promulgation of the order.

MR. HOTSON'S EVIDENCE REFERRED TO.

Continuing Mr. Gadkari cited another authority in which it was held that there must be definite evidence to show that defiance of order would have led to breach of peace. Further, the prosecution had been saying that because of the activities of the G. K. Union there have been riots. They had not led quiry Committee to incidents prior to June 26.

MR. VELINKER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Velinkar then addressed the Court. He said that there seemed to be a confusion regarding the making of an order and its promulgation or bringing it to the knowledge of the persons likely to be affected by it. The fact that the Commissioner had issued an order was not disputed. Having issued a lawful order it must be brought to the notice of the persons contemplated in the notification. The argument on the other side was that the order must be personally served. He submitted it was not so.

Coming to the powers of the Commissioner of Police to issue such an order, Mr. Velinkar submitted that the Commissioner had very very wide powers. "He has a right to enter into private places and prohibit a meeting in times of emergency. In fact Section 24 of the Police Act gives him right to turn me out of my house and take possession of the premises." Mr. Gadkari had referred to liberty of subjects. His answer was that sanctity of the liberty of individuals must yield to public safety in times of emergency since "Safety of the people is the highest and the supremest law."

Referring to cases cited by Mr. Gadkari, Mr. Velinkar said that all these cases referred to convictions under Section 188 I. P. C. The accused were not charged under 188 I. P. C. He, therefore, submitted that all these cases had very little bearing on the present case.

Concluding, Mr. Velinkar asked the Court to bear in mind what would be the result if the order were disobeyed by their previous experience and taking a commonsense point of view "They all knew what is the result of marrying an ugly wife of an unhaste woman. At any rate previous experience has shown what would have happened if the order had been disobeyed. One of the results would have been a conflict between the police and the people assembled." He, therefore submitted that the accused had committed the offence with which they were charged.

The Court then rose for the day. Judgment will be delivered on to-day (Friday.)

HANDSOME IS THAT HANDSOME DOES.

You can stand before a mirror and dress yourself in the best style.

But

IF YOU CLOTHE YOURSELF IN KHADI YOU FEED THE POOR IN DISTANT VILLAGES

TO HIM WHO HAS REALISED
Our Country's poverty

KHADI IS THE BEST FABRIC IN THE WORLD.

For the
CLOTH THAT YOU WEAR

MAKES BREAD or FAMINE FOR YOUR NATION

Educated Young men
Lead all fashions
To wear Khadi
Must be your pride and privilege.
Do your little part
Quietly
By wearing Khadi
Exclusively.

Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee

DRAMATIC TURN IN MEERUT TRIAL

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(Continued from page 12.)

office of Workers and Peasants Party at Meerut. There was a combination of these people here. Crown Counsel declared the proposal made by defence would not tend to convenience of anyone.

Mr. Sinha represented he was not relying on convenience only. He had higher ground and that was general principles of expediency and justice.

OBJECTION REJECTED.

The Court passed orders rejecting the objection raised by Mr Sinha on question of jurisdiction and calling upon prosecution to tender evidence as appeared clearest to them.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE

Mr. Langford James then stood up and proceeded to adduce evidence on behalf of the prosecution. He informed the Court that one of the accused could not be taken into custody. Two witnesses, namely Inspector Choudhury of Bombay C. I. D. and Ata Mohammad, Sub-Inspector were produced to prove that there was no immediate prospect of Amir Haider's arrest as he was not to be found in India.

OBJECTION TO MR. HORTON'S PRESENCE.

Mr. M. C. Chagla and Mr. Sinha raised objection against the presence of Mr. Horton in the Court as he, being a complainant, should be either examined first or should remain outside until his turn came.

Mr. Langford James represented that Mr. Horton was also investigating officer and, therefore, the point made by the defence could not be applied to him.

Mr. Chagla recalled that in the Cawnpore Conspiracy Case, Col. Kaye who was complainant as well as investigating officer was examined first.

The Court overruled the objection.

EVIDENCE OF INSPECTOR JENNINGS.

Inspector Jennings, Inspector of Police, Calcutta, was then called in and examined by Mr. Mitter, Junior Crown Counsel. He deposed to his being entrusted with search and arrest warrants which he executed at 1/1F, Radhanath Mullick's Lane in Dharanikant Goswami's house. This was on March 20. Witness identified accused as well as mass of documents recovered from Goswami's house. About fifty of these documents were filed by prosecution as prosecution exhibits. They included Leninism by Stalin and Young Comrades League Pamphlet.

"IMPORTANT" DOCUMENT.

The most important documeot found in accused's possession was typewritten instruction headed the immediate tasks of Communists in India as decided at Sixth Communists International Congress in Moscow last year. It declared that the basic task of Indian Communists was the struggle against British Imperialism for the destruction of all relics of feudalism for agrarian revolution and for establishment of dictatorship of proletariat and peasantry in the form of Soviet Republic. Communists in India were exhorted to oppose Congress and Swarajist phases and ideals of Gandhi about passive resistance with irreconcilable strength and struggle for emancipation of the country and expulsion of Imperialists.

Mr. Khairatnabi examined Baldeo Singh, search witness, who deposed that he was present during the search and arrest of Goswami. Witness identified accused and recognised his signatures on documents recovered in accused's house.

The Court then adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

Further discussion was resumed after lunch on Mr. Chagla's application praying for the remedy of number of grievances of the accused. Mr. Sinha represented that counsel wanted at least an hour in the afternoon and some place fixed where they could hold consultations with the accused.

Mr. Langford James pointed out that certain of the representations were definitely contrary to the jail regulations. Any counsel who was not appearing for any of the accused had no right to interview the accused. With regard to censorship of correspondence Mr. Langford James said that Mr. Horton was expert officer appointed by the Government of India and hence he had to see all the correspondence passing in and out.

WHY SPECIAL PREFERENCE TO HORTON.

Mr. Chagla objected saying that Mr. Horton could have no more rights than an ordinary complainant and pleaded that all counsel had the right to interview all the accused as it was a joint trial and needed joint consultations. It was only a matter of convenience that the accused were represented in several batches, and the legal body responsible for the defence of the accused was the Central Defence Committee. There was no reason why all facilities should not be given to the Defence Committee.

Mr. Dange, accused, represented that they wanted Communist literature to test the able address of Mr. Langford James. (Laughter.) Proscribed books should be given to them and would be returned after the case was over. As for unproscribed books, he did not see any reason how any restriction could be imposed upon them. The Court reserved orders to be pronounced before Monday.

CALCUTTA C. I. D. MAN IN WITNESS-BOX.

Inspector R. S. Mehta of Calcutta was then called in and deposed to having been entrusted with the arrest of Kishorilal Ghosh. He said he also conducted a house-search and a mass of documents and Communist literature were recovered from Kishorilal's house. Among the books confiscated were "Russian Path to Communism", "Ten Days That Shook the World", "Revolutionary Movement in Colonies." Forty-three of such documents had been filed as prosecution exhibits in the Court to-day when the Court rose for the day. Mr. Mehta's examination will be continued to-morrow.

After the rising of the Court the defence counsel had long consultations with the accused.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND CORPORATION'S RIGHT OF APPOINTMENT

"Progressives" Or Bourbons?

RESOLUTION REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, on Thursday, after many interesting passages at-arms and heated debate referred the matter of appointing the Municipal Commissioner to the Retrenchment and Reform Enquiry Committee for further consideration. There were councillors who apprehended jobbery and corruption if the power was vested with the Corporation, while others thought that if they were fit for Swaraj they were also fit to exercise the right of appointment of the Commissioner judiciously and impartially. A 'via media' was suggested by a councillor to ask Government to nominate two or three senior civilians for selection as Municipal Commissioner, but that idea too was thrown out.

At the previous meeting, Dr. J. V. Vora had moved that the Retrenchment and Reform Enquiry Committee's report be approved and adopted and the President be requested to approach Government with a view to an amendment of the Municipal Act being undertaken to vest in the Corporation the power of appointing Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram had moved an amendment for merely recording the report.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved another amendment to refer the matter back to the Committee for reconsideration and for a report on various constitutional changes which are the subject matter of reference to them or which are under their consideration.

"TAKE COURAGE IN BOTH HANDS."

Mr. D. G. Dalvi resuming the debate said there was a great deal of force in Mr. Boman-Behram's argument about the communal and party feelings in the Corporation, but he urged the House to take courage in both hands and make a move forward and not wait till the situation improved.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay repudiated the suggestion that Nationalists were responsible for communalism inasmuch as they opposed the appointment of Mr. A. R. Dalal as Municipal Commissioner. She explained that the grievance of the Nationalists was that the claims of Mr. Kirpalahi, who had proved a successful Commissioner were ignored. She assured the House that the Nationalists admired and appreciated the great abilities of Mr. Dalal and especially his mastery on financial questions.

Mr. S. K. Pupala supported the proposition.

"ASTE KADAM" POLICY.

Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the proposition and said the Commissioner carried wide and comprehensive powers and sometimes he came in conflict with individual councillors. He had, therefore, to exercise great tact and impartiality. He thought time had not yet come to transfer the power of appointment of the Commissioner to the Corporation. The proposition was sentimental. As practical men and men of business, they ought to feel that if the demand was granted by Government, it would not be to the best interest of the city.

LACKING SELF-RESPECT.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said those who opposed the proposition were afraid of powers and lacked self-respect. They ought to be thrown out of the Corporation. It might be that Mr. Petit or Mr. Mody were unfit to exercise their rights, but others were fit for the same and therefore they demanded their rights.

A COMPROMISE PROPOSAL.

Mr. M. J. P. D'Andrade suggested a 'via media' and moved an amendment that on the occasion of the new appointment of the Municipal Commissioner, Government be requested to submit two or three names out of the senior I. C. S. for selection by the Corporation.

Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was surprised at the opposition to the proposition as he said that institution was the best which enjoyed fullest sovereign rights. Those who opposed were like Bourbons who knew nothing and learnt nothing. Except for the fact that Mr. Mody was the leader of the Progressive Party, his minutes would not command respect even in a Tamboli shop. If the Corporation were vested with powers to appoint their own Commissioner nothing extraordinary would happen. His executive power remained the same as it was now and he could not be removed without three-fourths majority as was the case at present. The Minister was the creature of political situation and it was impossible for him to intrigue if the power of appointment of Commissioner was vested with the Corporation.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin pointed out how the power to appoint their own Executive Officer was exercised by the Ahmedabad Municipality, and said owing to the intrigue and party spirit prevailing in Ahmedabad, even Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel resigned his Presidentship out of disgust.

Dr. M. C. Javle said when the Nationalists were in power in the Schools Committee they made not only a number of blunders, but appointed only Gujeratis in the Municipal Schools.

"YOU ARE A LIAR."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: "Dr. Javle is a liar."

The President: You must withdraw this expression.

Mr. Mehta: I withdraw, but the fact remains. (Laughter.) (Voices of withdraw.)

Mr. Mehta: It is a downright falsehood.

Dr. Javle: I will just now send for the Schools Committee Secretary and prove it. (Laughter.)

Mr. L. R. Tairsee (to the President): Sir, is this the Corporation that want power to appoint the Commissioner? (Laughter.)

MR. MODY'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

At this stage closure was moved and Mr. Mody's amendment to refer the matter to the Committee was agreed to by 46 votes against 34 votes. On a poll being demanded it was declared carried by 47 votes against 36. Finally it was passed as a substantive proposition by 40 votes against 28.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

—:o:—

COLLECTION IN BOMBAY

Mr. A. Mitter, Secretary, Bombay Bengalee Jewellers' Assam Flood Relief Fund acknowledges with thanks from the Principal Babu P. B. Jain High School Rs. 511/12/2 and about 3 cart-loads of clothes which was collected by the students with the help of the Sree Jain Balvira Mandal including Rs. 11 from Shah Purshottamdas Surchand through Govinji. Mr. Pravasankar Kuberji has paid Rs. 4/10 for the cart hire.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

—:o:—

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. C. M. Lobo, LL.B., to officiate as additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind during the absence on deputation of Mr. Rupchand Bilaram.

Inspector H. Hurst to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, Criminal Investigation Department, vice Rao Bahadur Sabajirao G. Savant on leave.

Mr. Narayan Ramkrishna Gundil, LL.B., to act as assistant Judge and assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. K. M. Kumthekar, LL.B.

Mr. Kondo Mahadev Kumthekar, LL.B., on relief, to act as assistant Judge and assistant Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. K. A. Sapre.

The services of the Rev. G. C. Macpherson, O.B.E., D.D., Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his appointment.

Mr. H. F. Ball, M.C., I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, vice Mr. C. G. Freke acting as Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

—:o:—

Going From Bad To Worse

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 14.

The temperature has completely cooled down and the weather has become chilly on account of rains that have set in right earnest from Thursday night. It rained continuously for several hours and after some slight breaks it has been raining off and on till 4 p.m. to-day. This has a very cooling effect but it has filled our streets and roads with mud and dirt to such an extent that it is very difficult to move about. Our streets and roads require very drastic measures, but they are being completely neglected and no one knows when our city will be rid of its nuisance in the rainy season. Our municipality has its own peculiarways. It collects mud and dirst in big heaps at several places and they are left there rotting for several days before they are removed. Such heaps are found on main roads and when they are washed off by rain. the people in the vicinity are made to suffer for no fault of theirs. While this is the condition on some roads, the streets and other parts are full of mud and people have actually to wade through mud in passing through them. The suburbs in this season present a hellish appearance and it is a wonder how people who pay heavy rates put up with such inconveniences without the least complaint as I pointed out in my last letter, a big stream of dirty water is formed round about the city wall and many poor mill-workers have their dwellings on the banks of this river. It continues to be in existence for about three months and is fed by water from the undrained area so that these poor men have a stinking river at their threshold. God alone can help these people in our city and keep them in fair health.

HIGH DEATH-RATE.

Malaria has made its appearance in our midst and the total number of deaths has gone up to 174 as against 158 last week. Small-pox has been responsible for 5 deaths in the course of the week while consumption has taken only 9 lives. The death-rate of 33.4 per thousand is very heavy and it is not likely to be reduced so long as sanitary conditions of the city remain as they are.

While our municipality is thus negligent in its work it is always ready to find fault with its engineering department. It has been noticed by some of our councillors that the contractor who prepared the pavement on the footpaths on the main road more than two years back did not supply stone of the proper size according to his agreement. The engineering department sanctioned the materials and the contractor received his payment in full. But now after two years the stones are being tested by these councillors and the pavement is, therefore, opened up and some of the stones removed to bring the contractor and the engineering department to book. How far they are able to blame the late engineer Mr. Gore, and the contractor who did the work will be brought to light in course of time

The water supply of the city has not been improved in any way. In a meeting of our municipal corporation while this question was being discussed it was pointed out that mill agents waste a great deal of water in their washing booths while the rate-payers are complaining so bitterly for its insufficiency. These washing booths deserve to be condemned not only for the water they use, but also for the insanitary conditions they create by allowing the stinking water to flow about freely. It is hoped that the Health Officer and the Engineering Department will press these points before the municipal authorities and put a stop to this wastage of water and the smell of chlorine in mill areas.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

The administration report of our municipality has been ready and some portion of it was discussed in two meetings of the board. The amount of work done by the board during the year compares unfavourably with the work done when Mr. Vallabhbhai was President of the municipality. When this part of the report was being discussed, Sheth Ambalal suggested an addition that the report of work was reduced as some members entered into unnecessary discussions and wasted much time by asking for polls even when it was not necessary. The remark was added after a heated discussion which lasted for more than an hour and was not brought to an end till closure was passed. Another interesting part was the angry remark of Mr. Dolatram, the late President, who said in the course of the discussion that some members wanted to show that the municipal administration had failed miserably after Mr. Vallabhbhai resigned the presidentship. The city has seen the difference between Mr. Vallabhbhai's work and Mr. Dolatram's presidentship and people in general have begun to rate them on their true values. One more point was raised by Mr. Karaniavala who wanted to add that nominated members of the board had attended very few meetings and that it should be pointed out to the Government that the Ahmedabad municipality can do very well without nominated members. This was not liked by Sheth Ambalal and other nominated members as well as by some elected members who depend upon the favours or votes of these nominated members and Mr. Karaniawala's proposal was lost. If the discussion on the administration report goes on in the way in which it has done so far, it would take some months before the whole report is passed by the municipality and will clearly show how work is hampered by partisan spirit.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

The Sanitary Association of our city of which Sheth Mangaldas is President has decided to hold a Sanitary Conference in the course of the next week. The question of the water-supply and the drainage of the city is to be discussed in this conference and Mr. Vallabhbhai who has studied these problems very carefully has been approached to preside at its sitting on Thursday in the Gandhi Hall of the Municipality. His remarks on the water-supply of the city and on the drainage problem will be awaited with great interest and will not surely be palatable to the present administration.

SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

An informal meeting of Social Service workers was held here some time back and it was decided to hold conference of social workers of Gujarat in July. A preliminary meeting was held for this purpose in the Vernacular Society under the presidentship of Lady Vidyagavri when it was decided to request Mr. Amritlal Thakkar to preside over the conference and to fix the dates for the same in July or August according to his convenience.

Mr. K. S. Vakil, the Educational Inspector of the Northern Division has been transferred to Dharwar and several gatherings have been held to bid him farewell. One such gathering was held Friday last in the Mahalaxmi Training College for women. It was attended by some prominent citizens and members of the Educational Department and the function was very successful in spite of rain. Mr. Vakil has proved himself to be a popular officer on this side and his efforts towards improvement in the department are rightly appreciated by many.

There has been an uproar in the local Jain community on account of the efforts of the priests of wean a boy of nine to the path of religion. It seems that Jain 'Sadhu' wanted to take over the boy to religious study with the consent of his parents in Jamnagar, but he could not succeed there on account of the interference of the State authorities who is approached by some youths of the community. The boy was brought over to Ahmedabad with his father and is being concealed from others by the Jain priest. This action is being condemned by several cultured youths of the community.

On Tuesday last a murderous attack was alleged to have been made by a compositor in a local press. A compositor named Khodidas was dismissed from service on the report of the head compositor Motilal Nathjibhai of the Sarswati Press. Khodidas, it is alleged, to wreck his vengeance rushed upon Motilal at abou 12 noon on Tuesday and stabbed him with a knife. Another compositor named Girdhar came in to help Motilal and he also received some injuries. Motilal is receiving treatment in the Civil Hospital. Khodidas is in police custody. He made an effort to escape on Wednesday when he was taken out from police lock-up but was captured again and is now in custody.

A meeting of the Youth League of Ahmedabad is to be held on Thursday next when the report of the year's work will be submitted and office-bearers for the next year will be elected on Sunday next.

Some twenty idols were stolen from Hathibhai's temples in Samvant 1961 that is about twenty-four years back. One of these idols has been identified when it was brought for sale by one Sadhu Narandas Salingram on the 6th inst. to the local market. The police are making inquiries in the matter

WANTED ANOTHER COLLEGE.

About 300 students have been refused admission in the Gujarat College this year and Dr. Sumant Mehta who has now been living in Ahmedabad suggests that those of them who like should go to the Patan Ayurvedic College for the study of Medicine. It is necessary, however, that those who seek admission there should have passed the Matriculation examination with Sanskrit as their second language. This shows that students who have passed the Matriculation examination with Gujarati have no chance in this direction also. Some such students have joined commerce classes in the city of which by the way there are more than three, and others have given up the idea of going in for higher education and taken up some service or business. This shows the necessity of a new arts college in Ahmedabad for which no serious effort seems to be made as yet.

The cloth and the yarn markets are duller than ever and stocks in mills are accumulating spite of reduction in prices. A new mill is about to be started by Sheth Chinubhai Lalbhai, the son of the late Seth Lalbhai Trikamlal who was a prosperous mill agent.

INDISCIPLINE IN CONGRESS RANKS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

of the Swaraj Party wthin and without the Council Chambers.

BARREN EFFORT.

If we take a bird's eye view of the net results achieved by these leaders during the last decade we shall find that the nation has not progressed at all since Non-co-operation was given up. What real and lasting benefits have been achieved by the nation by co-operating or 'non-co-operating with the Government within the Council Chambers? Things have hardly improved by the accredited representatives of the people, continuously crying hoarse over the nation's grievances before an obdurate bureaucracy. On the other hand the best brains in the country having been diverted from work amongst the masses real and lasting progress is at a standstill. What have we gained by preaching acceptance of offices? What results have been achieved by the Central Provinces Swarajists who accepted them and worked the reforms? On the other hand we have succeeded in weakening the hold of the Congress and the Swaraj Party upon the nation. We are not nearer the nation's goal of Swaraj nor have we reaped any minor benefits by reason of these dissensions and open rebellions. The country could have fared far better if it had been allowed to stick to the original programme of Non-co-operation and if the leaders had put more vigour and zeal in that work than in the spread of their own pet fads at the cost of the Congress programme.

MAHARASHTRA'S POOR RECORD.

Maharashtra leaders of the old school of thought were amongst the first dissentients from the Gandhian programme accepted by the Congress at its Special Sessions in Calcutta in 1920. They were responsible for diverting the country's attention from the fulfilment of the said programme to the barren controversy about Council entry. The Responsivist school came to birth in the same atmosphere. Ever since the death of Lokmanya Tilak, Maharashtra has not been taking that forward step in the work of national regeneration, which was essentially her role under the guidance of the departed patriot. Non-co-operation received a set-back. The Swaraj Party's strength was undermined by the policies and preachings of these leaders. Maharashtra's contribution to national work has not been what it ought to have been. Fortunately for the country a new school of thought is slowly emerging in that province, which is sure to retrieve the position that proud and capable Maharashtra is bound to occupy in the counsels of the nation.

Tamil Nadu is now following the wrong lead of the old fashioned leaders of Maharashtra. The acceptance of offices or ministry by the Swarajist Councillors in Madras may mean a few benefits to Madras or may succeed in keeping out communal parties from the positions of vantage in that province, but that would not take us any the nearer to Swaraj. Let not Madras leaders' judgment be warped by local colourings. Let us fight the All-India battle for Swaraj with all our heart and with one single eye upon Swaraj. We may thereby forego a few local advantages. But let us not put a spoke in the nation's wheel by considerations of local circumstances. Let not Madras problems, therefore, divert the current of national work in other directions. Let it flow in the settled channels with the sole eye on Swaraj.

When the country has decided upon one course of action, it is bad policy to distract public attention by condemning it in vulgar terms or by setting one's own pet fads in opposition to it. Let us not all be leaders. Let the country choose any one leader of outstanding merit for the time being. Let him be the President of the Congress. Under his guidance and after full and free discussion and consultation let the Congress adopt a particular programme for achieving national independence. When once it has been so settled, let not each of us—mere soldiers—raise our voice in protest or in revolt, however, much we may dislike the Congress programme. If every soldier at the time of a pitched battle, were to put his own discretion against the definite orders of his General, it would be simply disastrous. The same analogy applies to the methods employed by the present too many leaders. This must cease. All Congressmen at least ought not to allow this chaotic state to continue a minute longer. We ought all to be disciplined soldiers. We may not aspire to be the Leader or leaders of the nation. If this is conceded, there would be no trouble. Is it too much to hope that at this critical juncture we shall keep aside all our differences and pet fads and follow with single-minded devotion and loyalty the lead given or to be given by the Indian National Congress?

LATE JUSTICE AMIR ALI

—:o:—

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE

"Basumati" writes:—

The Calcutta Corporation has done just the right thing in deciding to perpetuate Mr. Amir Ali's memory. Acting on the recommendation of a special committee, it has decided to hang a full size portrait of his in the robes of a Privy Councillor in the Town Hall. It has also adopted a resolution to name the new road from the junction of Beckbagan Lane and Lower Circular Road to Park Circus as Syed Amir Ali Avenue. The road has been recently opened by the Calcutta Improvement Trust. The portrait, it is estimated, will cost Rs. 2,500. The late Mr. Amir Ali was an ardent and devoted follower of Islam but never a communalist. In his younger days he worked in the same political field as Surendranath Banerjea, A. M. Bose, W. C. Bonnerjea and others and founded the Central National Mahomedan Association as a Moslem ally of the Indian Association. The "Moslem Chronicle" embodied his journalistic enterprise but where is it now? Echo answers "Where?" But when is Surendranath's name going to be perpetuated? We think the substitution of Surendranath Road for Mirzapore Street will be acceptable to all. Surendranath passed and re-passed Mirzapore Street for upwards of half-a-century and on it used to be located the Ripon College. Will Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, the orator Councillor of the Corporation, take up the idea?

CONGRESS MUSLEM PARTY

—:o:—

"Liberty" writes:—

However much it may please Sir Mahomed Shafi and his new allies the Ali brothers, to pretend that they represent Moslem opinion in the country, the fact can no longer be doubted that they do not at all enjoy the confidence of the younger section of their co-religionists. These latter have started a new organisation in Bombay known as the Congress Muslim Party "to carry on vigorous propaganda in the presidency in support of the national cause of freedom, and to prepare Muslims to take a proper share in the coming fight for freedom." This is what it should be. Those who believe that the salvation of Mahomedans in this country depends on their acquiring a few special rights and privileges unknown in any other country are only directly or indirectly helping to perpetuate their own bondage.

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The Nehru Constitution has provided all reasonable safeguards to minorities, and we are glad to note that an increasing number of Mahomedans are lending it whole-hearted support.

ON ADVISING OTHERS

—:o:—

A WORD TO MR. MODY

The "Hindustan Times" writes under the caption "On Advising others":—

There are people who can be depended on to give very sensible advice to others when placed in difficult circumstances but who are not able on act on similar advice when they themselves are in a quandary. Mr. H. P. Mody President of the Millowners' Association of Bombay, was interviewed recently in connection with the Congress Working Committee's decision about abstention from the legislatures. He is reported to have told the interviewer that the Congress should not take up a self-sufficient attitude and that it must recognise the existing differences of opinion among the various progressive political parties in the country. His references to the many "Important questions affecting national interests" that will come up for discussion in the immediate future is a restatement of the pro-council party's position. But when he says: "At such a juncture, it would be singularly unfortunate if they (Congressmen) gave the impression in responsible quarters that they were a set of impossible people with whom it was futile to enter into negotiations" we may remind him of the position he took up in connection with the Bombay strikes. He was willing to make the millowners 'impossible people with whom it was futile to enter into negotiations." His repetition of the communist bogey even after the well-deserved snub from Sir B. N. Mitra did not very much look like an eagerness to take a detached view of the question. No objection can be taken to his advice to the Congressmen but Mr. Mody might with advantage follow his own advice in connection with the workmen in Bombay Mills.

DISADVANTAGES OF COMMUNALISM

—:o:—

A SUICIDAL POLICY

The "Leader" writes:—

The circular issued by a number of Nationalist Muslims in Bombay for concerted action against the forces of reaction has denounced those Muslims who have been opposing the Nationalist movement and making common cause with the bureaucracy. "If immediate steps are not taken by the well-wishers of Islam' it states, 'to counteract this wicked propaganda, the Muslim community, which is already sufficiently backward, will be 'irretrievably lost.' Unfortunately, the ardent communalists do not realize the suicidal nature of their policy. They are never tired of advertising the backwardness of their community and of urging it as a reason for favoured and preferential treatment. They imagine that a community which is propped up by special concessions acquires strength and regard free competition as inimical to its progress. Having cut themselves off from the Nationalist movement and reposing greater faith in those who are unwilling to part with the reality of power than in those who are striving to secure it for the people as a whole, they do their utmost to obstruct the cause of freedom. And what is the result of this misguided and short-sighted policy? Decay and stagnation. The community which with the awakening of political consciousness allied itself with the cause of nationalism has been forging ahead in all directions. But the separatists, who place community above country, have only narrowed their mentality. It is not yet too late for them to join hand unconditionally with the progressives and thereby secure the advancement of their community along with that of the country.

A GIFT TO BENARES UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

Mr. P. Chaudhury, Bar-at-Law, brother of the late Sir A. T. Chaudhury, and one of the foremost literary men in Bengal, has presented his valuable French Library to the Benares University. The Library is one of the best private collections of French books in India.

It comprises of about 1,500 volumes of French literature. It is a representative collection almost all the different period of French literature being represented.

The collection is particularly rich in memoirs some of which are very rare. Except Dr. Tagore's Viswa Bharati institution at Shantiniketan, which has received from the French Government a representative collection of French books, there is perhaps no University in India which possesses a similar collection of French books

This is not the first gift that the Benares University has received from the Chaudhury family. Mr. Chaudhury himself presented three years ago some 200 volumes mostly on philosophy, to the Benares Univresity.

His brother the late Sir A. T. Chaudhury also gave the whole of his library with the exception of his law books, to the same University, and his wife, the late Lady Chaudhury, also gave about 600 volumes of Bengali literature to the Hindu University. This is the sixth large collection of books which the Hindu University has received, the others being: Justice Telang's Library presented to the Central Hindu College by his son, the late lamented Prof. P. K. Telang, Rai Bahadur Pandit Baldevaram Dave's Law Library; Seth Roormal Goenka's Sanskrit Library; Sir Ashutosh and Lady Choudhury's general Library; and Lala Sriram Toudon's Persian and Urdu Library and Historical paintings.—"Pioneer."

—:o:—

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

—:o:—

BILL PASSED BY COMMONS

LONDON, July 18.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Colonial Development Bill. Prior to its passing, Mr. Herbert Samuel urged that Transjordania ought not to be excluded from the scope of the Bill and pointed out that the Bill did not provide for the extension of Financial facilities to Palestine. He urged the desirability of constructing a railway from Haifa to the Syrian frontier with a view to linking up with the Syrian scheme of railway from Beyrout to Haifa.

Sir Oswald Mosley pointed out that the Bill would permit Palestine to come under the Colonial Stock Acts and would be assisted out of the development fund.—Reuter.

WAR DEBTS AGREEMENT

Debate In French Chamber

—:o:—

NAPOLEONIC WAR RECALLED

—:o:—

LONDON, July 18.

Paris.—On the resumption of the war debts debate in the Chamber M. Herriot on behalf of the Radical party said he did not contest the validity of the debt agreements, but demanded reservations guaranteeing France's rights.

M. Herriot recalled that in the liquidation of the Napoleonic War in 1815 Britain allowed Austria 90 per cent reduction in the debt because Austria had been the principal battle field and asked: "Is not France entitled to same privilege?" (Cheers).

The reporters of the Finance and Foreign Affairs Committees stated that the viewpoint of the majority of them was that the agreement should be ratified with reservations. —Reuter.

—:o:—

"PATH FINDER"

—:o:—

LONDON, July 17.

Le Bourget.—"Pathfinder" has arrived.—Reuter.

"KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT"

—:o:—

Messrs. Gulab and Co. have issued the following weekly report dated Karachi 1st July:b

Government Securities:—The prices have appreciated in some instances, the 3 1/2 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 taking the lead. The new loans have been done at issue prices. It is believed in some quarters that the Government will resort to issue of the Treasury Bills and which should adversely affect the prices of the securities.

Railway shares:—A small business has transpired in this section. Larkhanas have been wanting, while Sind Lights are on offer. A quiet buying has been noticed for Sind Lighterage shares.

Electrics shares:—The prices have remained steady. Small lots of Karachi Electrics were done at Rs. 152 the Ajmers changed hands at Rs. 11 per share, while Hyderabad Electrics have been wanting.

Flour Mills shares:—Except a solitary transaction in the Karachi Steam Roller Flour Mill shares there has been nothing doing in this section.

Name of the Company.	Paid up Value	Present Value
Sind Lights	20 0 0	64 0 0
Sind Lighterage	150 0 0	135 0 0
Larkana Jacobabad	100 0 0	90 0 0
Upper Sinds	100 0 0	85 8 0
Karachi Electrics	100 0 0	150 0 0
Hyderabad Electrics	100 0 0	140 0 0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100 0 0	107 8 0
Karachi Flour Mills	80 0 0	155 0 0
India Flour Mills	60 0 0	120 0 0
Century Flour Mills	100 0 0	100 0 0

Announcement

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UNIVERSITY LIFE IN GERMANY

—:o:—

PROF. KHAIRI'S LECTURE

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 21

A significant and interesting lecture was delivered by the veteran student of Muslim thought and culture who has been away from his native land of India for not less than twenty-five years. During that period he has sojourned in Turkey, Sweden and was obliged by unforseen circumstances to stay even in Leningrad. For a long time Professor Jabbar Khairi has been professor of Indology in the University of Berlin and has by successful touring lectures and journalism done much to clear the misunderstandings that German people were prone to harbour concerning Islam and India. For all his to meet a man more simple in his undoubted learning, it would be hard appearance and manner of speech than this broad-shouldered, tall and genial gentleman.

In an extremely frank and unassuming way the lecturer gave a clear insight into the University life in Germany to an audience composed not only of students but also a number of other educationalists in England.

The education in Germany is compared to England extremely cheap. Its main reason is that education is a matter of serious thought not only to the authorities but also to the public in general. The German people are anxious to help the student in every possible way. The German student can live quite comfortably in the modest sum £ 6. a month. In England the cost of a student averages somewhere about £20 p.m. At the universities like Oxford and Cambridge the cost is considerably higher. The usual quotation given is £ 30-0 p.m. The sum of £6 can be still further reduced if the student is prepared to rough it. He will find his life extremely full of study. He will be expected to grind hard. The German universities prescribe a very intensive course of studies. On the other hand the choice of the subjects is very wide. No definite courses or books are prescribed. The German student is a very serious individual and has perhaps too much of the notion of his responsibility. The contact of the student with his professors is intimate especially when they are in the 'seminars'. Here the students and the professor are on the same level and the discussion is not so much listening to the opinion of the professor as having a free and informal talk on any aspect of the students course.

Still closer is the relation when the professor takes his picked students to a cafe where he may sit with them for hours. In conference of this kind any subject personal or relating to the studies is talked.

In the German universities, there is a complete freedom of action. The student is allowed to chose his own friends just as he is at perfect liberty concerning the choice of his subject. It does not mean that the universities do not undertake to give the best advice on any matter when asked for by the student. In fact they the extremely helpful. They will house you, feed you and even send you to the hospital when you are ill. Besides the authorities there are various organisations for the students run by them and formed for the express purpose of helping the indigent student students out of as many difficulties as possible. These organisations will undertake practically anything in the interest of the students. The German universities have been very successful in this matter and many a student has been able to finish his course thanks i the main to this wonderful organisation. They have regular system for advancing money to the deserving and poor students. Their first attempt, of course, is to find works for these students during their vacations so thtt they can earn enough to pay for their fees at the universities.

The position of the India student in Germany is particularly advantageous as they are looked upon generally with favour not only by the university authorities but also the Government. The post-war feeling of animosity towards foreignors has practically disappeared and in its place there is a distinct sign of a respectful attitude towards the India culture. The dangers of the great towns have been the only great draw back for the Indian students. They are likely to be ,if there is no one to look after them) swamped in the pitfalls of the streets and drinking.

For a hardworking and conciencious student out to increase his knowledge at the minimum of expense the German universities offer a unique opportunity.

SOCIAL EVIL IN BARODA CITY

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 16.

In the report of one of the sanitary rounds, which was arranged under the auspices of the Maternity League with the co-operation of some of the citizens there is stated as under:—

"The whole of the Danapith road to the road leading to Rokadnath is mostly inhabited by prostitutes. Mixed up between these there are many decent families also living there. This in itself is very undesirable circumstance. Moreover the main road to the decent locality of Bajwada, passes through this locality, so that this low class population is practically mixed up with the decent population. Though this social evil has nothing directly to do with the subject of sanitation, the evil influence which it exercises on the minds of the younger generation would in the future establish a relation between this social evil and the spread of venereal diseases. A progressive state like Baroda, we hope will do its best to remove this evil influence from the proximaty of the children of its decent population.

It is the experience of most of the doctors that venereal diseases are always increasing and it is high time that the State should take some steps to check its spread. We suggest that the prostitutes should be periodically examned for venereal diseases, and licenses should be issued only to those who are found free from them.

THE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The above Tournament will commence on Monday (the 29th instant). The matches in connection with the Tournament will be played on the grounds of the Grant Medical College.

The fixtures of the Tournament are as follows:—

Monday, 29th July, Grant Medical v. Sydenham; Tuesday, 30th July, Wilson v. St. Xavier's; Wednesday, 31st July, G. S. Medical v. Elphinstone; Thursday, 1st August, Grant Medical v. St. Xavier's; Friday, 2nd August, G. S. Medical v. Wilson; Monday, 5th August, Elphinstone v. Sydenham; Tuesday, 6th August, Grant Medical v. G. S. Medical; Wednesday, 7th August, St. Xavier's v. Elphinstone; Thursday, 8th August, Grant Medical v. Wilson; Friday, 9th August, Sydenham v. G. S. Medical; Monday, 12th August, Elphinstone v. Wilson; Tuesday, 13th August, St. Xavier's v. G. S. Medical; Wednesday, 14th August, Wilson v. Sydenham; Thursday, 15th August, Grant Medical v. Elphinstone; Friday, 16th August, St. Xavier's v. Sydenham.

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DAMOCLES' SWORD HANGS OVER OUR HEADS

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi On The Sediton Cases

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India".—

Section 124A is hung over our heads like the sword of Damocles whether we are feasting or fasting. It has descended upon Dr. Satyapal's devoted head whilst preparing the political feast for the Congressmen and women who will flock to Lahore during Christmas week. Two years' rest in a prison plus a fine of Rs. 500 is the reward that the Punjab Government had had awarded to Dr. Satyapal for his having dared to love his country well. Dr. Satyapal has been adjudged guilty of sedition because he wants freedom for his country from misrule? Where is the Indian, be he Liberal or Nationalist, Mussalman or Hindu, who is not knowingly guilty of sedition, if Dr. Satyapal is? I have read again and again the speech which was the subject matter of the indictment against Dr. Satyapal. A diligent man could easily find from the daily press speeches much stronger than Dr. Satyapal's. Disaffection has been described by a commentator on the section as want of affection. He goes so far as to say that he who has no affection for the Government established by law is guilty of disaffection. I do not know any Indian who has actually affection for the Government as it is to-day established. It is a rape of the word 'law' to say that it is a Government established by 'law'. It is established by the naked sword, kept ready to descend upon us at the will of the arbitrary rulers in whose appointment the people have no say.

SWARAJ THE ONLY REMEDY.

Dr. Satyapal's incarceration therefore suggests a wide agitation for the repeal of section 124A. But repeal of that section and the like means repeal of the existing system of Government which means attainment of Swarajya. Therefore the force required really to repeal that section is the force required for the attainment of Swarajya. It may be perfectly possible to make a show of repeal and retain by a concealed route the same powers now exercised under the section. No such dodge will or should satisfy the people at this stage. If therefore we 'feel' that Dr. Satyapal has been wronged and in him the whole movement, we must intensify the movement and evolve a government for which we can have real affection, which we can call our own. There will then be no sedition, on a nation wide scale, no political murders or attempts at such with the secret sympathy of a people tired of superimposed rule. That we have not yet changed the condition which we know to be intolerable is not proof of our satisfaction with it, it is proof no doubt of our helplessness. But that helplessness is fast going. Whether it is to find expression in anarchy and bloodshed or in well ordered civil disobedience remains to be seen. Much will depend upon the wisdom of the English rulers, more however will depend upon ourselves. If we will look less towards Downing Street or White Hall and more towards ourselves, we shall shed our impatience. We shall then be too busy building up to be impatient. I have a suspicion that many of us want Swarajya as a gift instead of earning it by the sweat of our brows.

ARTLESSNESS OR AUDACITY

The following correspondence appearing in "Young India" will be read with interest:—

Deputy Commissioner's Bungalow,
Gonda, June 19th, 1922.

Sir,—I write to draw your attention to the famine in Gonda. In the north of the district over an area containing half a million people, famine has been formally declared, while in other parts there is terrible poverty. Relief works on roads and tanks began in early January, and will continue until the rains compel their closure. Fifty thousand people have been working on the relief works; those too old or ill to work are receiving gratuitous relief. The organisation needed to carry out this work is elaborate and costly. Government are spending lakhs on famine relief, have suspended and remitted large amounts of revenue and are giving about three lakhs for advances of rice seed for cultivators. They have done their part and the public are beginning to do theirs. I need money to relieve poverty outside the famine area and am receiving subscriptions from private persons.

I appeal to you as to an organisation which claims to promote the country's welfare not only political but also social and economic. I cannot believe that once these facts are brought to your notice you will ignore the claims of the largest district in Oudh, and the most famine-stricken district in the U. P. You have many sympathies; you have promised £100-0-0 to the League against Imperialism; will you not give as much to the League against starvation?

Prominent members of the Congress are collecting funds to save from prison thirty-one alleged Communists at Meerut; will you not do the same to save from famine five lakhs of hungry men at Gonda?

Moreover if you wish to further two causes charity and politics at a single stroke will you send me all the foreign clothes you collect? I will despatch them to this wild tract on the Nepal border where they will no longer be an eyesore to good patriots. If you commute the sentence on European clothes from burning to banishment, I guarantee that they will never return. You will not, I think, wish any longer to burn clothes when you realise that there are thousands of your countrymen wearing rags which are too scant even for decency. True patriotism is to help your fellow countrymen in their need, and I appeal to you for a generous contribution both of money and clothes.

Your sincerely,
Sd. B. J. K. Hallowes
President,
Famine Relief Fund,
Gonda.

The Secretary,
All-India Congress Committee.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REJOINDER.

B. J. K. Hallows, Esq.,
President, Famine Relief Fund,
Deputy Commissioner's Bungalow,
Gonda, (U. P.)

Sir,—Your letter of the 19th of June was delivered to me on the evening of the 24th June. I am afraid I have no authority to make grants out of Congress funds. Only the Working Committee of the Congress can do so. If you so desire it, I shall place request before the Committee at their next meeting.

Conditions in the district of Gonda and in its neighbouring district of Bahraich are terrible enough. Indeed many other districts in the province are little better. You say in your letter that Government have done their part in relieving this distress and it is for private persons and organisations to do their share. In the face of an appealling catastrophe, as in the case of a critical illness, immediate relief measures have necessarily to be undertaken. But you will no doubt appreciate that such measures have a temporary significance only. They neither cure the disease of the social group nor of the individual. To find the remedy you have to search for the causes of the distemper and to remove them.

STRANGE AND DISCONCERTING FACT.

Is it not a strange and disconcerting fact that such terrible famines should occur with more and more frequency, and even in the intervals scarcity, own brother to famine, should prevail? And is it at all surprising that continued starvation should result in the 'resistance of the people' being 'seriously weakened,' as the recent communique of the U. P. Government puts it? Surely there must be something very seriously wrong somewhere in the machinery of the State or the structure of society or both.

The days when we could cast the blame on the gods for all our ills are past. Modern science claims to have curbed to a large extent the tyranny and the vagaries of nature, to have increased production and to have introduced swifter methods of transportation and communication. And yet in spite of all this progress India faces almost continually famine and scarcity and her condition becomes steadily worse.

Your relief works must bring some solace, however temporary, to many. They are certainly to be appreciated. But do you not think that all this charitable relief does not touch even the fringe of the problem of Indian poverty? For the problem is one of poverty not of failure of rains or other natural calamity. You do not ask me to send you food, but money. There is enough food in the country and enough of trains and conveyances to carry it to every famine area. But there is no money to buy it. How and why this state has arisen and how it can be remedied are vital questions which we must answer Probably your method of tackling these questions is different from ours. But it is certain that the charity of the wealthy does not put down poverty and famine-relief measures do not put an end to conditions which cause famines.

REMOVING ROOT CAUSES.

The whole 'raison d'etre' of the National Congress is to put an end to such terrible conditions by removing the root causes. The Congress is convinced that only by changing the whole system of government and the structure of society can poverty be conquered and a measure of social well being introduced. The Congress therefore fights for this change and in so doing faces a considerable measure of risk and suffering. And it is for this reason that the Congress associates itself with other organisations, like the League against Imperialism, which also attack the root cause of poverty and inequality.

If the Government at present functioning in India were really desirous of attacking and eradicating poverty they would do something much more and vastly different from the petty relief they give in times of acute distress. They would feel that in a country where there is such terrible poverty it is a tragic absurdity to have an expensive and top heavy system of administration. They would feel that the whole political and economic system they have built up in the country, and the social structure they have bolstered up, have impoverished the country with great efficiency and rapidity, and this process continues. They would realise that the responsibility for this poverty is theirs and therefore the speediest way of ending it is to remove themselves from the scene of action, liquidate their government and make room for others who can tackle the problem with greater disinterestedness and competence than they have shown.

I cannot believe that any one who has given some thought to this question can fail to arrive at this conclusion. Your sympathy for the poverty-stricken will not end by giving them temporary relief. You will want a surer remedy giving more permanent results than the quack's nostrum. I trust that you will appreciate that this sure remedy lies in the complete replacement of the present system of Government and a changae in the social measure of comfort and happiness to only right way which promises a measure of comfort and happiness our suffering countrymen the National Congress has determined to follow this path. Your co-operation, moral and material, as well as the co-operation of all others who object to the exploitation of a country or a people or a class by another will be welcome.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF MEASURES.

I might add that so far as immediate relief measures in case of urgent necessity are concerned, the Congress has in the past given such relief either directly or through its associate organisation, the All-India Spinners' Association. The Congress believes that even temporary relief should take the form of teaching an auxiliary industry to agriculture which will provide an immediate income now and a welcome addition in better times. Every person taking this form of relief is a permanent gainer thereby and his spare time which was wasted gets converted into yarn and cloth and money. The method of organising this kind of relief is to encourage carding and hand-spinning by lending and distributing spinning wheels and cotton. Hand-weaving of course automatically benefits by this. If you appreciate this kind of relief and are prepared to co-operate with it, I shall gladly recommend to the All-India Spinners' Association to do what they can in the matter.

Yours sincerely,
Jawaharlal Nehru,
General Secretary.

SCOTSMAN'S 'BRIGHT IDEA.'

—:o:—

TWO ACTIONS FOR ONE ACCIDENT

Mr. Justice MacNaghten heard at Liverpool Assizes in mail week a case which, he said, was unique in his experience. It was a husband's action brought to recover damages for the loss of his wife's society and services in consequence of a motor accident, although the wife herself had already received £1,500 as compensation for her injuries in a previous action arising out of the same accident.

The special jury, after an absence of forty-five minutes, gave a verdict for the defendant, and Mr. Justice MacNaghten ordered the sum of £50 which the defendant had paid into court, with a denial of liability, to be returned to him.

The plaintiff was Thomas Dobson, furniture dealer, of 36 Wavertree Road Liverpool, who asked for further damages against the defendant Mr. W. M. Gordon,, of Overton Street, Liverpool, whose motorcar driven by a chauffeur, caused the injuries to Mrs. Dobson.

Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, K.C., for the had recovered damages there was no plaintiff, said that although the wife law by which the husband could not also obtain damages. In this case the loss of his wife's society was a very serious matter, as she would be a semi-invalid for the rest of her life, and the husband would be put to continuous expense.

In his evidence the plaintiff said that the suggestion that he should seek damages over and above what his wife had received was first made to him by his doctor, a Scotsman.

A SECOND "BITE AT A CHERRY."

Sir Walter Greaves Lord, K.C., for the defence, contended that Dobson hard already had one bite at a cherry and he could have another. If the action were tenable it would bring about such a state of affairs that there would be no security at all for a defendant.

Mr. J. C. Jackson, K.C. who was counsel for the defence in the first action, said that when the terms of settlement were drawn up it was an arrangement between counsel, and was intended to include all claims that could possibly be made either by husband or wife.

Sir Walter Greaves Lord remarked that the settlement was an honourable one between counsel, and since that was so they did not go through the technicality of asking Dobson to sign the terms.

The Judge declined to put to the jury the question whether the plaintiff was estopped from proceeding.

Sir Walter Greaves Lord: It is extremely inconvenient to put the parties ot the expense of going to the Court of Appeal and coming back again and having the question answered by a jury.

Mr. Justice MacNaghten: Sir Walter, it is not really convenient or desirable that you should criticise my decision. I am not going to alter it.

In his summing up, the Judge said that when the wife received the £1,500 there would have been an end of the matter, but for the bright idea of the doctor from Scotland.

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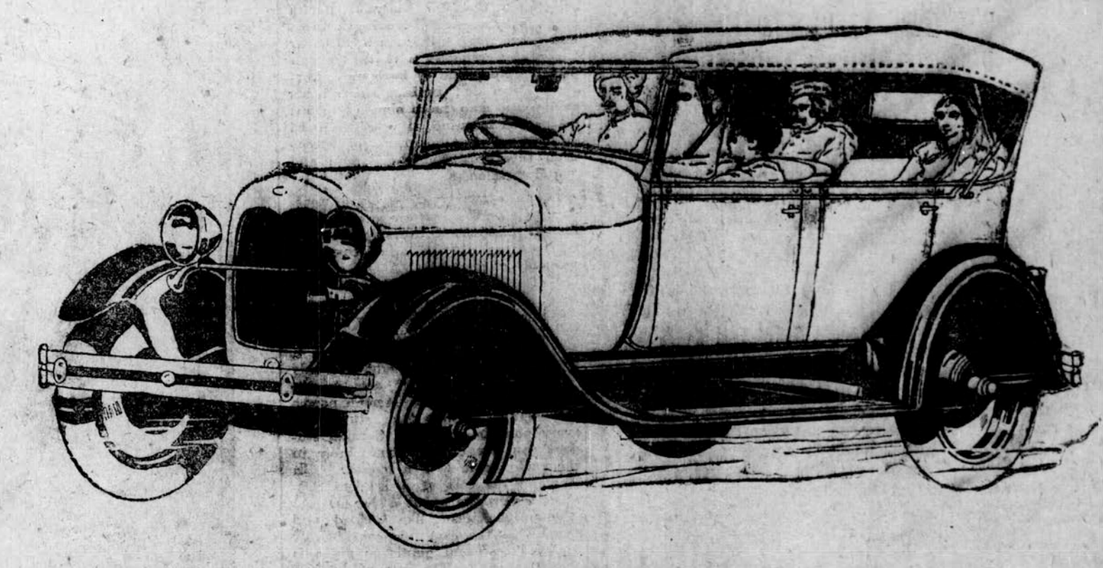

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MONSOON ACTIVE IN PUNJAB & U. P.

HEAVY RAIN IN ORISSA

POONA, July 18,

The Bay storm crossed the coast yesterday afternoon and now lies as a depression over Chota Nagpur. It has caused locally heavy rain in Orissa. Monsoon is active in Burma, north-east India, Central Provinces, United Provinces and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, East United Provinces, Central Provinces and east and north Punjab, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Malabar, local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West United Provinces, east Central India, south-west Punjab, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Provinces, South Hyderabad, North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Gujerat, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair half an inch; Akyab three; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Toungoo one; Myitkyina a half; Balasore, Sambalpur six; Cox's Bazar five; Cherrapunji three; Chaibasa, Darjeeling two; Tezpur, Silchar, Chittagong one and a half; Dibrugarh, Darbhanga one; Gauhati three-quarters; Jessore, Burdwan, Dinajpur, Gaya a half; Dehra Dun four; Chakrata, Raipur one and a half; Mukteswar, Seoni, Pachmarhi one; Nagpur, Kanker three-quarters; Mussoorie, Benares, Amraoti, Pendra, Bhopal a half; Allahabad, Cawnpore, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore a quarter; Dharampore, Murree three; Ludhiana, Simla and Khushab one and a half; Rawalpindi one; Sialkot three-quarters; Dalhousie, Lyallpur, Dera Ismail Khan and Mount Abu a half; Gulmarg, Cherat and Deesa a quarter; Maha-bleshwar and Nizamabad a half; and Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Hyderabad, Cuddalore, Calicut and Cocanada a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Orissa, increase in the United Provinces and extend in Central India and east Rajputana.

Earthquake report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity with its origin about five thousand and nine hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at fourteen hours twenty-one minutes on Wednesday, July 17.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

July 18.

Rainfall at—	Colaba. Point	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·11"	0·08"	0·09"
Total Since 1st June	40·06	53·17	42·47
Total for the cor. period '28	43·76	51·17	41·11
Total for the cor. period '27	44·14	49·68	40·80

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER

Bombay Daily Weather Report for the 18th July, 1929:—

General Remarks:—The monsoon is active in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the west United Provinces, the Punjab, south Hyderabad and the north Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras. Skies are overcast in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere, except in Baluchistan, where they are clear. The air is more moist than usual, in the Punjab, Sind and parts of the Central Provinces. Temperatures were below normal in the north Punjab, Upper Sind and the east Central Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 deg. at Multan.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in the United Provinces, and extend in Central India, east Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 18th July, 1929:—

Station.	Rainfall.
Allahabad	0.36"
Cawnpore	0.20"
Agra	0.01"

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"SWADESA MITRAN" Daily of Madras writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact nture.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM,
Tiruttani.
Chittoor District, (S. India).

Hissar	0.03"
Ambala	0.20"
Rawalpindi	1.16"
Mount Abu	0.48"
Deesa	0.21"
Surat	0.07"
Neemuch	0.02"
Indore	0.08"
Akola	0.05"
Amraoti	0.44"
Hoshangabad	0.30"
Jubbulpore	0.35"
Nagpur	0.78"
Raipur	1.35"
Chanda	0.80"
Ratnagiri	0.19"
Marmugao	0.15"
Karwar	0.14"
Mahableshwar	0.65"
Belgaum	0.27"
Nizamabad	0.50"
Hyderabad	0.24"
Mangalore	0.12"
Calicut	0.22"
Cochin	0.36"
Madras	0.14"
Masulipatam	0.36"
Cocanada	0.23"
Vizagapatam	0.01"
Colombo	0.04"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 am. of 18-7 1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.653 inches (.019 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .037.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.4 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (2.1 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 221 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 36 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.11 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 14.61 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 40.75 inches.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5,900 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 14 hours 21 minutes yesterday (I.S.T.).

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.)

Since our last Report was written the nett changes in the Home markets have been as under:—

	Oct.	Jan	Mch.
New York 10-7-29	18.45	18.67	18.85
Do. 17-7-29	19.01	19.21	19.34

	Bombay, July 18. plus.56 July.	plus.54 Dec.	plus.49 Jan.
Liverpool 10-7-29	9.95	9.90	9.90
Do. 17-7-29	9.94	9.84	9.85
	—.01	—.06	—.05

We have seen a week of violent fluctuations and a wide difference of opinions regarding the ultimate size of the American crop. Early in the week reports of very favourable weather were received in which it was stated that the progress made in non-weevil infested parts of the belt more than counter-acted the probable damage of the weevil elsewhere, and the market declined in consequnce till the lowest price was reached on the 15th when October went below 18 Cents. From this point the tone of the market changed and the last two days have registered a rise of 47 and 53 points respectively.

It appears to us that the market was oversold and the buying was in the first instance brought about by short covering on the re-action theory, and was afterwards strengthened by revived hopes amongst the bulls that weevil damage was becoming an actual fact.

We have received the following two cables to-day from our Liverpool friends:—

1. "Rain is causing anxiety short covering becoming nervous boll weevil."

2. "Fears increasing boll-weevil infestation causing short covering market appears oversold."

Our opinion is that we shall continue to see fluctuating markets in the immediate future, and while preferring the bull side as the best policy to be adhered to for the long run, we would not deter our constituents from taking reasonable profits after an advance with a view to replacing on a re-action.

There is little to comment on in the local market except that it has failed to advance to quite the same extent as America, and parity today is the widest we have seen for years.

In the ready market there has been a moderate but steady offtake of ready cotton, and in spite of the Mill Strike stocks are now steadily diminishing every week.

We advise our constituents to take advantage of the present advance to sell off their stocks and replace with purchases of new crop contracts.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 18.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1/5 3/4.
D D 1/5 25/32.
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32. July.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Mail
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 949
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 128 3/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 126 1/4.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 162 3/4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York-London 4.85 1/8 17th instant.
Shanghai-London 2/4 9/16 18th instant.
Japan-London 1/10 27/32 17th instant.
London-Paris 123.85 17th instant.
London-Belgium 34.910 17th instant.
London-Switzerland 25.21 1/2 17th instant.
London-Italy 92.75 17th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-3/8 16th instant, £4-4-11-1/2 17th instant.
Silver London Ready 24 5/16 16th instant, 24 1/4 17th instant.
Silver London Forward 24 3/8 16th instant, 24 5/16 17th instant.
Silver New York Ready 52 13/16 16th instant, 52 3/4 17th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 5/16 per cent 16th instant, 5 11/32 per cent 17th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 1/2 per cent 16th instant, 5 17/32 per cent 17th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2. to 2 per cent. Nominal 3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 3 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 18.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/8.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/10.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 96/8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/14.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd August settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/6/0, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/12/0 per cent 1939-44 Rs. 96/7/0

Tone of Market:—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, July 18.

3 Months Discounts 5 11/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 17/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Call Money 2 per cent. Nom.
One Month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. Small bear covering.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, July 18.

	Per lb. Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2.	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Eazal (Mahal)	1 0 3
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.	
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Ganmukh)	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 3
Rachel	0 15 9
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 6
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	1 0 3
Textile	0 15 9
Century	1 0 3
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jacob	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 6
Jacob	1 0 3
Moon Mill	1 0 3
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8383	9 9 6
9898	10 10 0
6300	10 10 0
44000	9 2 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	
Spring Merchant	0 15 3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—	
Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 2 3

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 18.

	Ready Red leafy.	Readp. Average.
Bengal Superfine	235	....
Bengal Fine	225	....
Bengal F.G.	220	260
Sindh-Punjab Fine	225	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	220	200
Wardha-Hingt Fine	300	276
Nagpur Savner Fine	300	270
Yeotmal Fine	290	265
Arvi Fine	290	250
Amraoti Fine	250	255
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	275	255
Mulkapur Fine	265	240
Khandesh Fine	255	230
Muthia Fine	225	215
Muthia F.G.	200	210 200
Nanded-Purnal F.G.G.S.	275	255
Purna F.G.G.S.	265	255
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	265	255
Indore-Ujjain Fine	275	....
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	275	255
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	....
Cambodia	400	....
Miraj-Sangli	....	....
Compta Good	....	....
Jinja	455	....
Busoga	465	....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 18.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	....	362,964
Central India	437	380,308
Barsi and Nagar	....	258,977
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	84,390
Berar	....	784,963
Central Provinces	353	390,832
Total Oomras	790	2,262,434
Dholera	1,033	232,991
N.-P. Provinces	....	61,719
Rajputana	7	50,043
Sind-Punjab	4	132,806
Broach	....	193,171
Coompta & Dharwar	1,043	112,589
Westerns-Northerns	278	50,055
Cocoanada	....	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	36,140
Persian	....	1,682
American	....	10,429
Egyptian & African	....	97,671
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	10
Total	3,255	3,241,745

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 18.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 11th July. This year.
Europe	1,115	836,328
Japan & China	7,168	1,589,787
Coast Porth	....	18,451
Up-country by Rail	....	128,805
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	73,349
Total	8,283	2,646,720

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 17.

(Messrs. Thos Smith & Co.)

July close at s 10/3 7/8d. up 5-7/8d.
Oct. close at s. 10/7 3/4d. 5-1/2d.
Dec. close at s. 10/ 10d. up 4-7/8d.
Wheat Chicago.
July per bushel doll. 1-44-7/8 up 8-5/8.
Sept per bushel doll. 1-48-5/8 up 7-7/8.
Dec per bushel doll. 1-51-5/8 up 8-1/8.
Cable Advices.
"Profit taking, yesterday conditions unchanged; think dearer."

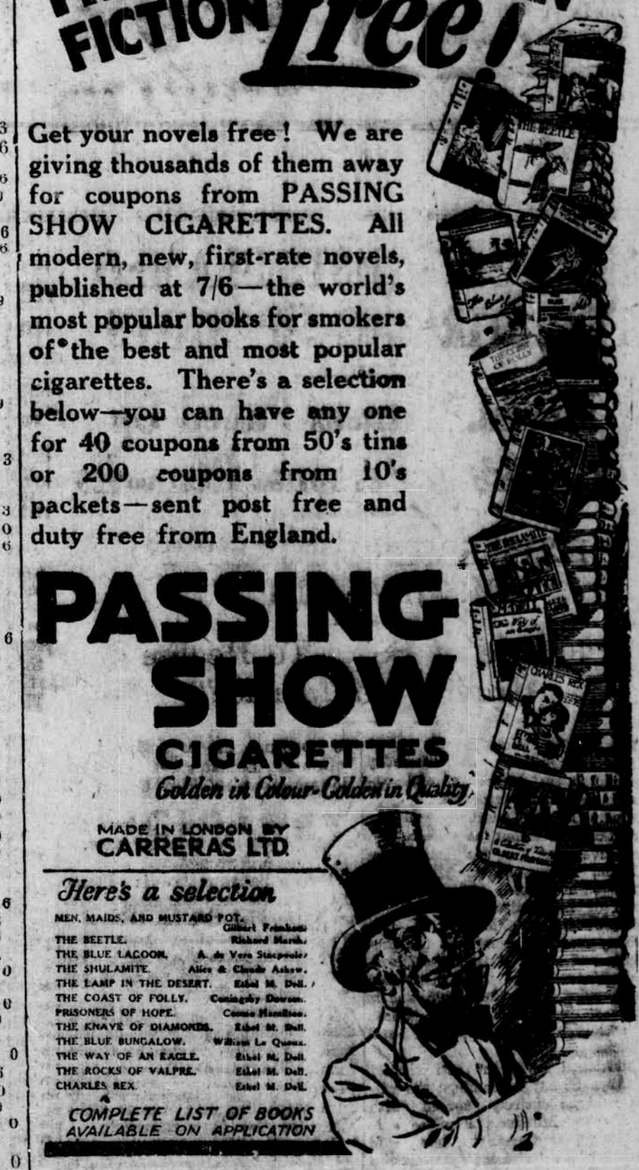
OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited.)

Bombay, July 18.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 125/ per ton.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Get your novels free! We are giving thousands of them away for coupons from PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES. All modern, new, first-rate novels, published at 7/6—the world's most popular books for smokers of the best and most popular cigarettes. There's a selection below—you can have any one for 40 coupons from 50's tins or 200 coupons from 10's packets—sent post free and duty free from England.
PASSING SHOW
CIGARETTES
Golden in Colour-Golden in Quality
MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD
Here's a selection
MEN, MAIDS, AND MUSTARD POT. Gilbert Frankau
THE BEETLE. Richard Marsh.
THE BLUE LAGOON. A. de Vere Stacpoole
THE SHULAMITE. Allen & Claude Askew.
THE LAMP IN THE DESERT. Ethel M. Dell.
THE COAST OF FOLLY. Coningsby Dawson.
PRISONERS OF HOPE. Cosmo Hamilton.
THE KNAVE OF DIAMONDS. Ethel M. Dell.
THE BLUE BUNGALOW. William Le Queux.
THE WAY OF AN EAGLE. Ethel M. Dell.
THE ROCKS OF VALPRE. Ethel M. Dell.
CHARLES REX. Ethel M. Dell.
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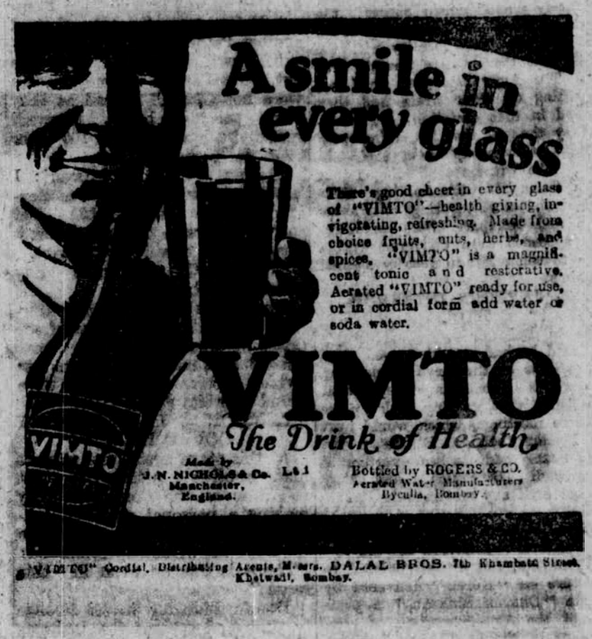
A smile in every glass
There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
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Made by J. N. NICHOLLS & Co. Manchester, England.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 19 1929

ARYA SAMAJISTS BLAMED FOR STIRRING UP RIOTS

Muslim Witness Pulled Up For Making Personal Remarks

EXPRESSES REGRET TO MR. JHAVERI

—:o:—

"Failure of Police To Realise Gravity Of Menace"

The Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee reassembled on Thursday morning at the Secretariat and examined four more witnesses.

Messrs. M. T. Kaderbhoy and Abdur Rauf, President and Secretary, respectively, of the "Anjuman-e-Zia-ul-Islam," who were examined first, submitted a written statement on behalf of the institution.

Examined orally, Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy stated that he was the president of the Anjuman-e-Zia-ul-Islam since 1912. That institution was founded in the year 1895, and it had been in existence ever since. Its activities were educational and religious.

Questioned as to the activities of the Arya Samaj in Bombay, the witness said he entirely agreed with the Bombay Muslim Committee in whatever that Committee had said regarding the "sinister" activities of the local Arya Samajists. Proceeding, he added that there were riots in Bombay in 1927 and the organisation of which he was the President respectfully maintained that these were stirred up by the Arya Samaj. Hindus (Sheikhs) deliberately played music before the Chakla Mosque and this exasperated the Muslims of the locality with the result that there was a terrible fracas. The Arya Samajists had got something on their brain and they worked in that direction. Probably they thought that by siding with Hindus, they would gain their object. The witness then alleged that Arya Samajists were holding their annual and other meetings at Fanaswadi and Chaupati where inflammatory speeches were delivered with a view to rouse Hindu feeling against Muslims.

MR. JAVERI'S INTERRUPTION.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri, interrupting, said he had presided over several sessions of the Arya Samaj and he could tell from his own personal experience that nothing took place in these meetings, which would hurt the Muslim feeling. Besides, the Arya Samaj had its headquarters in Kakadwadi (Girgaum) and they did not hold any meetings in Fanaswadi.

As an instance of what he called the "sinister" activities of the Arya Samajists, the witness pointed to a lecture on "Koran" delivered by certain "Dharma-Bhikshu," a preacher of the Arya-Samajists, at the premises of the local Arya Samaj.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: What is wrong in giving a lecture on "Koran"? Cannot we study "Koran" if we want to know what it is?—Imagine what effect it would have on the minds of Muslims when an Arya-Samajist has the "cheek" to deliver a sermon on "Koran."

WITNESS WARNED.

The witness had raised his voice to such an extent that the Chairman had to ask him not to engender any heat by speaking at the top of his voice. The witness in reply said that it was his misfortune that he had a big voice.

There was then a sharp passage-at-arms between the witness and Dewan Bahadur Javeri. The witness was putting in as an exhibit a Hindi pamphlet with a view to illustrate the "sinister activities" of the Arya Samaj. Dewan Bahadur Javeri pointed out that the author of that pamphlet was a man who was the bitterest foe of the Arya Samajists. That author had all along opposed tooth and nail the activities of the Arya Samaj.

Witness: I hope you are also opposing the Arya Samaj.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: How do you say that? Why should I oppose the Arya Samaj?

Witness: I can see it from the manner you are speaking now.

A BREEZE.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: Please do not make any personal remarks in that fashion, otherwise we won't examine you. You have got to behave yourself. We know our duties and we need not be told about them.

The witness was attempting to make matters worse when he was instantly pulled up by the Chairman. The witness then went on describing what, according to him were the anti-Muslim activities of the Arya Samajists.

Proceeding the witness remarked that kidnapping scare was in existence for good many years, but only this time it was foisted upon Pathans by interested people. Hindus created this scare in their own interests. The scare was used as a convenient handle by the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union to stir up hatred against Pathans.

The witness wanted to make out that Pathan money-lenders were not after all as bad as they were painted. Even Marwadi money-lenders charged 100 per cent. interest.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: I know cases where Pathan money-lenders have charged 150 per cent. interest. Their interest charges are simply exorbitant.

Witness: Can you quote any concrete instances?

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: During the time I was a judge of the Court of Small Causes, I have tried 3 or 4 cases of Pathans in which interest charges were found exorbitant.

"TENSION IN ENQUIRY COURT ROOM."

At this stage again, the witness made another attempt to cast reflection on the Committee by making a personal remark. Asked whether there was tension in the city the witness remarked: "There is tension even in this room."

Dewan Bahadur Javeri strongly protested against the insinuation and expressed surprise at the attitude of the witness who instead of apologising for his previous remarks was persisting in making more personal remarks.

The Chairman warned the witness against making any personal remarks.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri then cross-examined the witness on the question of inflammatory writings in newspapers.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: You have said that Hindu papers are in the habit of writing all sorts of things against Muslims. Do you mean to say that Muslims take all these things lying down?—They have done it so long.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri then pointed out to the witness a number of cuttings from the papers edited by Muslim editors, in which Hindu gods and goddesses were grossly abused.

The witness persisted in his belief that no true Muslim could write things like that. He had a doubt, he added, if Hindus had not written those things by assuming the names of Muslims.

Coming back to Pathans, the witness remarked that they were loyal, faithful and lovable citizens without whom the city would be poorer.

WITNESS EXPRESSES REGRET.

When the examination was over the witness, addressing Dewan Bahadur Javeri, said he was sorry if he was offensive in any way.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: It is all right if you apologise for what you have said.

MR. HORNIMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. B. G. Horniman was the next witness examined by the Committee. Discussing the causes of the riots the witness said: "The riots, in my opinion, were provoked, in the first instance, by the scare spread throughout the city of kidnapping of children by Pathans. This was the immediate and sole provocative cause. Subsequently they developed into a communal feud, as a result of Musalman sentiment being roused by the fact that the victims of the outbreaks directed against Pathans were Musalmans and the ready tendency of the Musalman masses, to believe that the outrages were inspired by Hindu enmity against the Musalmans. This belief in my opinion was entirely unjustified. However, it provoked reprisals against Hindus and this led to counter reprisals.

The strikes were in no way responsible for the riots, though it is an arguable proposition that resentment against blacklegging by Pathans may have added zest to the Pathan hunt in the mill area in the initial stage.

HOOLIGANS THROW THEMSELVES INTO FRAY.

It cannot be said that the riots were due to the hooligan element, though once the fire was lighted the hooligan element threw themselves into the fray with zest and undoubtedly this element helped to prolong the trouble. In the last stage in my judgment, the disorders were almost entirely the work of hooligans.

FAILURE OF POLICE.

Commenting on the measures taken by the Police, the witness observed: "I am strongly of the opinion that the Police failed to realise the gravity of the menace that the first few outbreaks in various parts of the City involved. By the time the scare reached the Mill area they should have been prepared for any emergency, but in fact they were not. Military aid should have been requisitioned on the 4th February. I do not think that the Commissioner of Police made adequate use of the aid offered by the City Volunteers. I desire to pay a tribute, however, to the general conduct of the rank and file of the force who worked under a tremendous strain zealously and uncomplainingly. I say this from my personal observation."

Government action was belated in almost every instance. This particularly applies to the measures urged on the Governor by the Peace Committee's deputation on February 9. All these measures should have been in force at least five days earlier.

The witness, in conclusion, paid a tribute to the work done by the Citizens' Peace Committee. He said: "In my opinion work of the Bombay Citizens' Peace Committee was invaluable in restoring order on many occasions in various parts of the city, in preventing outbreaks, in harmonising antagonistic elements, and, through the medical volunteers, in rescue work and relief to the wounded. No praise can be too high for the work done by these volunteers who were a hastily raised force working under a hastily improvised organisation. I think more use could have been made of their services. The City requires a permanent organisation of this kind."

Asked what explanation he had to give for the photograph and the story of a Borah and his son appearing in "The Indian National Herald," the witness said he had heard it said that the Borah was put up by Arya Samajists, he was also told that the same Borah was put up by the C.I.D. but even after careful inquiry he had not yet found anything that would make him believe that the story told by the Borah was not an honest story.

The Committee then rose for the day to meet again to-day at 11-30 a.m.

LABOUR LEADERS ON TRIAL

"Chronicle" Photo.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive (left) and Mr. S. V. Deshpande (right) the G. K. U. leaders who are tried in Police Court for being members of unlawful assembly. Judgment in the case will be delivered to-day.

DR. ANSARI'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

—:o:—

Let It Not Be Said We Failed Our Mother-Land

DELHI, July 18.

Dr. Ansari has issued the following statement to the press:—

I heartily endorse Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai's appeal to Nationalist Mussalmans to attend the Allahabad meeting on 27th. Although the idea of the party was mooted in April last nothing has so far been done to put it on a regular basis and draw up a programme of work. Individuals have undoubtedly been working in the spirit of the party, but organised and concerted action by Mussalmans as a body has been lacking. The community must be made to participate effectively in our common struggle for freedom. This is all the more urgent now because, within a few months, India will have to take decisions affecting the whole future of the country. Let it not be said that Mussalmans with their great Islamic traditions of freedom and chivalry failed their Motherland at a critical and turning point in its history. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to every patriotic Muslim to do his bit in creating a spirit of national duty among Indian Muslims which is the immediate object for which the party is being launched.—A. P.

President Patel Sees Mahatmaji

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, July 18.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, who has arrived here saw Mr. Gandhi yesterday at the Sabarmati Ashram and is leaving to-night for Bombay where he will put at Sardargraha and stay for four or five days.—A.P.

PLACE OF MUSIC IN INDIA

—:o:—

PARSI LADIES CONCERT

On Saturday evening at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall an interesting programme of Indian music was given by Parsi ladies under the auspices of the Star Music Class, conducted by Mr. Shroff when Miss Navajbai Contractor presided.

Miss Contractor congratulated the staff of the Star Music Class on the success achieved by them in imparting sound knowledge of music on scientific lines. Music, she said, was independent of language, and could make itself understood by a direct appeal to one's mind. India had, centuries ago, developed a perfect system of music in the mediaeval period. It fell on evil days and came into bad repute by association with people of questionable character. Lately, it was again being raised to the deputy of a fine art. It behoved the Universities to admit music to their portals and to give it an academic status. Indian music should not be exclusive and try to stand on its own padestal. It required modernization. It stood in need of two reforms: first, stability by the use of a uniform system of notation, and, secondly, a closer contact with western music.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended a Conversazione at the Meteorological Office on Wednesday.

DRAMATIC TURN IN MEERUT TRIAL

Question of Court's Jurisdiction Raised Again

COMPLAINT OF "POLICE PIN-PRICKS"

—:o:—

Accused Subjected To Search Every Morning

MEERUT, July 18.

The enquiry int othe alleged conspiracy case in which Mr. Spratt and thirty-one other persons are charged with attempt to deprive His Majesty of his sovereignty of India reopened before Mr. Milner White at ten this morning. A strong police force guarded the court premises. The accused who were conveyed to the court room in three motor lorries entered the court shouting the usual cries of "Down with Imperialism," "Up with Revolution," "Communist International ki jai." It is understood the defence counsel intend to file an application narrating the grievances of the accused and will raise the question of jurisdiction again.

Heavy showers of rain caused delay in the arrival of several counsel and the Magistrate. Following a long consultation between the accused and their counsel a majority of former utilised the spare time in singing the Communist International in the court room. This was repeatedly sung until the court opened proceedings.

OBSTACLES TO DEFENCE.

Mr. Chagla filed an application on behalf of 27 accused detailing several obstacles thrown in the path of having interviews with their friends, relatives and lawyers concerning books, documents and censorship thereon, praying that all facilities be given for interviews without harassing and any humiliating conditions being imposed on the interviewers and that the period of interviews should not be unduly short. It was also requested that the lawyers and the responsible members and office-bearers of the Central Defence Committee should have the opportunity of interviewing them out of earshot of jail officials, that books, papers, periodicals, and documents necessary for defence be immune from seizure as long as the case continued, also that they should be allowed to remain in their possession in the barracks.

£5 BY AIR MAIL.

Concluding Mr. Chagla asked how could the defence have fair play if conversations between counsel and the accused were overheard by jail authorities? Mr. Chagla submitted that the accused were not allowed to read "Hindustan Times" and were permitted to have access only to papers like "Statesman". Counsel brought to the notice of the court that a sum of five pounds sent by Hutchinson's mother three weeks ago by air mail had not yet been received by the accused.

Mr. Chagla did not know if the air mail was running at a loss. (Laughter).

Mr. Sinha: Anyway it will lose still more by having to pay interest charges. (Loud laughter).

Mr. Langford James pointed out that he had not been supplied with a copy of the application and it was impossible for him to get points without carefully perusing it.

A copy was handed over to the Crown Counsel and further discussion on the application was adjourned till after lunch interval.

"POLICE PIN PRICKS."

Mr. Sinha requested the court to supply a sufficient number of the copies of the reports of the daily proceedings. He drew attention to "police pin pricks" and said the accused were now being searched every morning before being conveyed to the court. Counsel declared this constituted a departure from the ordinary procedure and took serious objection to the persons of the accused being searched every day.

Mr. Langford James: There is definite ruling on the subject.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION AGAIN.

Mr. Sinha then filed another objection. He submitted that the prosecution were now proceeding to adduce evidence in support of their case and from the nature of the opening address it was evident that a large number of witnesses were going to be examined by them and a mass of documentary evidence would have to be proved.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Mr. Sinha submitted on behalf of the accused that this court had no jurisdiction to conduct the enquiry or try this case and that it was the duty of the prosecution to prove the circumstances under which they made out that this court had jurisdiction, quite apart from the facts constituting the offence. Counsel feared that if the decision of the question of jurisdiction was held over till after the whole evidence had been recorded and if prosecution ultimately failed to establish that this court had jurisdiction, all the time taken up in recording the evidence would have been wasted and the accused would have suffered great hardship by being detained in custody for several months. It would therefore conduce to the ends of justice if the prosecution were called upon in the first instance to adduce evidence to show that this court had jurisdiction and the parties were heard on that evidence before the prosecution proceeded to establish their case. Mr. Sinha prayed that before examining witnesses and adducing evidence on any other point in the case, the prosecution should establish by evidence that this court had jurisdiction to conduct this enquiry and that accused in the case could be tried in Meerut.

Mr. Sinha asserted that no undue harassment would be caused to prosecution if it adduced evidence on the question of jurisdiction at first.

Replying Mr. Langford James said: It was absolutely impractical proposition to start with question of jurisdiction. It had not been denied that there was meeting at Meerut and various resolutions had been passed here. It was not denied that there was

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